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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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FUEL ECONOMY MEASURES IN AVIATION UNIT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 1

[Article by Maj Tech Serv (Res) A. Stadnikov, Red-Banner Baku Air Defense District: "Two Drops of Gasoline"]

[Text] I had long since heard plenty about Maj I. Churikov, chief of the unit's fuels and lubricants service, from many officers at district headquarters. They had described him as an energetic, very knowledgeable officer and a high-principled Communist. Recently I happened to meet him at the unit.

Major Churikov is short in stature, lean of build and very energetic. His entire appearance expresses a professional concern and efficiency. He gives extremely laconic orders, without explanations, but his men understand his meaning immediately.

All the activities of Major Churikov and the personnel of the service he heads are permeated with concern for combat readiness.

Several years ago the unit received a new centralized fueling unit with high-output pumping stations. But the distribution hoses were small. They obviously would not permit full utilization of the refueling unit's capabilities.

"We must change the hoses," Churikov decided.

"You don't think the manufacturer made calculations?" retorted the skeptics. "You can be sure that the hose diameter was properly selected."

Major Churikov, however, insisted. He consulted with specialists. He performed his own calculations. He received permission from higher headquarters to experiment.

They fabricated the necessary parts in the shop. Larger-diameter hoses were delivered. The result exceeded expectations. Refueler output increased. Aircraft refueling time was substantially shortened. Fuel consumption by the station equipment decreased.

Major Churikov's modification was reported to the manufacturer. Today refuelers are built with the dispensing hoses suggested by this efficiency innovator.

Ivan Pavlovich has authored many such innovations. They make it possible to achieve considerable savings in fuels and lubricants and to expend them economically. And as this officer correctly believes, this is his most important obligation as service chief.

The appeal by the Baltic tank crews who were the initiators of the competition for thrift and economy was strongly supported by the personnel of this leading unit. Major Churikov's men were among the first to respond. Just recently they have adopted a number of innovator suggestions which have made it possible appreciably to reduce fuel consumption. For example, electric motors replaced gasoline motors to power one of the refuelers, which is economically much cheaper.

Or take another example. Previously fuel was drained from aircraft tanks with one hose. This took considerable time. Major Churikov and his assistants fabricated a special device which made it possible to drain remaining fuel from two tanks or from two aircraft simultaneously. This reduced fuel consumption and shortened aircraft servicing time.

Drained fuel is also utilized efficiently. It is collected into a separate tank, allowed to stand, is filtered and then reused.

But are things being handled this well everywhere? Take the fuel and lubricant service headed by Maj V. Mazhurin. This officer has been in the service many years, has considerable experience, but he has been unable efficiently to organize his men's work or to wage a resolute campaign for thrift and economy. The result is a considerable overconsumption of automotive gasoline, other fuels and lubricants, and yet this could be avoided.

For example, trucks haul water to several "points." The trucks make from two to three runs each day, covering a distance of dozens of kilometers round trip. Multiply this distance by the number of vehicle runs in a week, a month, a year. Let us convert this figure into fuel. Tens of thousands of liters are consumed. And how about engine hours logged? Here water is truly costing its weight in gold. Would it not be cheaper to drill artesian wells or lay pipelines? The cost would have long since been repaid.

"Of course it would be cheaper," the people in the unit agree. "But... it would involve extra bother, and financing is not so easy to obtain."

Of course not everybody in the unit shares this opinion. Voices speak up advocating an efficient, rational approach to solving this problem. Plans call for a pipeline to be laid in the near future to one of the subunits. But in the meantime water tank trucks continue their runs, burning hundreds of liters of gasoline every day.

Frequently one still encounters instances of fuel lost during storage and dispensing. In one subunit, for example, the gas pumps have neither meters nor dispensing hose nozzles; pump gaskets leak, and no records are kept on fuel dispensed. Lt V. Dobrynin, in charge of the fuel and lubricant service, does not even know how much fuels and lubricants he has on hand. And when he was told that the pump gaskets are leaking, he gave a puzzled look and shrugged his shoulders: "Just a few drops. Are they worth mentioning?"

Experts have calculated that with a gasoline leak of two drops per second, the loss over a year's time exceeds 1.3 tons. This is sufficient fuel to run a ZIL-130 truck 4,000 kilometers. This is what drops amount to!

Experience indicates that large savings cannot be achieved without small economies. Precisely for this reason success is achieved in those units and subunits which thriftily and most beneficially expend every drop and every gram of fuel, each and every kilowatt of electricity. Only through correct utilization of motor vehicles is it possible to achieve considerable savings, utilizing full vehicle load capacity and eliminating empty runs. Employment of truck trailers, for example, results in fuel savings of 30-40%. Unfortunately heavy Ural and KrAZ trucks are still frequently used to haul small loads, while perfectly good trailers stand idle in lots and garages.

Our party demands economical expenditure of resources. The campaign for thrift and economy which is under way at the initiative of the soldiers of the Baltic should become the business of each and every one of us.

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CSO: 1801

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MILITARY PRESS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 2

[Article by Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member, military council; chief, Ground Forces Political Directorate: "Force of the Printed Word"]

[Text] It happens that Press Day is celebrated on the eve of Victory Day, an important, joyous holiday celebrating the combat fame of the Soviet people, the courage and valor of its fighting men. In the overall system of organizational and indoctrinational work performed by the party during the harsh war years, our press was a most important means of mobilizing our fighting men for the crusade against the German-fascist invaders, for exploits in the name of victory.

Discussing the role at the front of the workers of the political section of the 18th Army, L. I. Brezhnev states in his volume of reminiscences "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land]: "We had our army newspaper, ZNAMYA RODINY, which would promptly respond to all events taking place in the Malaya Zemlya. They looked forward to receiving this paper in the foxholes and trenches, passing it from hand to hand. On numerous occasions I took part in editorial meetings and spoke with editor V. I. Verkhovskiy and his colleagues. I had a good deal of respect for journalists, because I knew that during combat they were always right up in the thick of the fighting, going along on amphibious assaults, accompanying raiding parties, and going along on missions to capture enemy soldiers for interrogation."

Our military press made a worthy contribution toward achieving victory. It honorably performed and continues to perform its functions, spelled out by the great Lenin, of collective propagandist, agitator and organizer. With their fighting party word and political commentary district, group of forces and large-circulation newspapers as well as military magazines give commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations effective assistance in indoctrinating ideologically convinced, skilled and courageous fighting men who are prepared honorably to carry out their lofty constitutional duty -- reliably to defend the socialist homeland, to be in a constant state of combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Our newspapers do a big job of publicizing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, showing how these resolutions and decisions are being implemented. The attention of the press is centered on publicizing the new USSR Constitution, the proceedings of the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Soil], recipients of the Lenin Prize, his writings "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Current Problems of CPSU Ideological Work] and "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [Guarding Peace and Socialism], and his statements on defense made during his visit to Siberia and the Far East.

Guided by the behests of V. I. Lenin, the party tirelessly demands that the entire Soviet press link its activities with real life, with the daily practical business of building communism. Carrying out this demand, newspapers and magazines do a great deal to ensure that units and combined units achieve new success in combat and political training, in mastering modern equipment and weapons, in strengthening military discipline, and in increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

Of course every newspaper staff has its successes, its own creative character, its own ideas and plans for carrying them out on the pages of the newspaper. Today we should like to discuss the fruitful activities of the newspaper staff of the Moscow, Siberian, Transbaykal, and Central Asian military districts, the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and certain others. They endeavor to give thorough treatment to questions pertaining to field proficiency of personnel, ideological conditioning of servicemen, and extensively show how the Soviet people are carrying out the party-specified targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan and how military personnel are meeting their pledges in socialist competition under the slogan "Stand Vigilant Guard Over the Achievements of Socialism, Achieve an All-Out Improvement in Combat Readiness and Level of Military Skill."

We must note that the newspapers respond in a politically acute and militant manner to all the major occurrences in our lives. They wage a vigorous campaign to expose the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and the hegemonistic, anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy of the present Peking rulers. The newspapers remind military personnel that they must keep their powder dry and learn military affairs thoroughly, as behested by the great Lenin.

We should like to congratulate the most numerous detachment of our army press -- the large-circulation newspapers. These newspapers stand closest to the men. In each and every issue one feels the breath of life. They vigorously publicize party decisions and the behests of V. I. Lenin on defense of the socialist homeland, the fighting traditions of the units, and render commanders and political agencies great assistance in training and indoctrinating personnel.

One of the finest large-circulation newspapers in the Ground Forces is GOLOS VOINA. A characteristic feature of this newspaper is a close bond with the

soldier masses. Every issue contains from seven to 12 articles and comments by military correspondents, written in a simple vernacular style. The newspaper does a fine job of publicizing the know-how of excellent performers in combat and political training. Those who speak from its pages are primarily the masters of marksmanship and expert combat vehicle drivers themselves, as well as those men who display excellent knowledge at political instruction classes.

There are many positive aspects in the work performed by the staff of the large-circulation newspaper KANTEMIROVETS. It carries highly diversified materials in every issue. One finds in this newspaper photo spreads entitled "Right Flankers of Socialist Competition" and political commentary on the epic film "The Great Patriotic War." One reads with interest articles under the column heading "Experts in Military Affairs Speak." The authors are first-class specialists. Periodically there appear under the column heading "Commander, Collective, Discipline" materials on military friendship and on the solidarity of army subunits. Almost every issue becomes a genuine rostrum of advanced know-how.

No less militant and close to the reader are the large-circulation newspapers TAMANETS, ZA PRAVOYE DELO, and KRASNOYE ZNAMYA. We find in these newspapers the following columns: "Field Training to the Forefront" and "Every Training Class Highly Effective, Every Task Performed With High Quality."

We could tell of the fruitful labor on large-circulation newspapers by military journalists officers M. Shipunov, K. Latysh, S. Vartapetov, Kh. Karimov, N. Khranov, N. Bubelev and many others. They are well known in the units and are welcomed as good friends in the subunits and at field exercises.

At the same time we must confess that serious shortcomings still exist in the performance of our newspapers and in the direction of political agencies by the press. They still sometimes lack the ability to show in an interesting manner, without embellishment or grandiloquent phrases, all aspects of military life, thoroughly synthesizing advanced know-how and raising heroes of military labor onto the shield of fame.

One also observes the following omission in the activities of some newspaper staffs. It consists in the fact that in spite of today's complexity of subject matter with which the press must deal, there sometimes is lacking the professional ability of efficient newspaper space and materials management. Hence the crash-campaign approach to discussion of important questions in the affairs of our country, training and indoctrination of personnel. Sometimes treatment is limited solely to a response or brief addressing of the topic. At the same time, as practical experience indicates, sometimes newspapers drag out for an extended period discussion of a given article on a topic of current importance. The windup article sometimes fails to contain useful recommendations and ways of resolving the problem.

We should note that the capabilities of the large-circulation newspapers published in the districts and groups of forces are not always utilized well as regards political and military indoctrination of personnel and their

mobilization for the purpose of improving the quality of combat and political training. Some political agencies analyze in insufficient detail the content of newspaper articles and fail to be concerned with the needs of the newspaper staffs. Staff personnel of large-circulation newspapers, to the detriment of performance of their principal duties, are appointed to various inspection commissions and details. In some units they have lessened attention on training printshop personnel, and the printing plants of the large-circulation newspapers, also to the detriment of their principal function, are work-loaded with the printing of various office forms, congratulatory notices and other such small-shop items. We recently encountered such a situation in the Central Group of Forces at the large-circulation newspaper edited by Capt M. Moskvín. Apparently the political section is to blame here, and it fails to go deeply into the activities of the newspaper and its printing plant. Unfortunately such things also occur in other districts and groups of forces.

We should not forget that supervision of newspapers is one of the vital functions of political agencies. The chiefs of political sections are obliged personally to look thoroughly into the content of newspaper articles, into the job being done by newspaper staffs, to inform journalists on the tasks being performed by the troops, and to help them make newspapers interesting, militant, filled with content, responding promptly and sensitively to the requests and needs of the newspaper staffs. Political agencies should work hard to increase the effectiveness of materials published in the newspapers and to see that officials respond correctly and in the party manner to critical articles appearing in the press.

The printed word mobilizes Soviet citizens and the fighting men of our Armed Forces to work hard to achieve further strengthening of the might of the homeland and its defense capability. It is essential that military councils, commanders, and political agencies make every effort to ensure that our military press serves as an aggressive collective propagandist, agitator and organizer of personnel, mobilizing them to flawless performance of their military duty, to improved vigilance and combat readiness, and to accomplishment of the tasks assigned to the Armed Forces by the Communist Party.

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CSO: 1801

BOOK OF U.S. VIEWS OF THE USSR IN WORLD WAR II REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen (Ret) B. Tel'pukhovskiy, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Honored Scientist RSFSR: "Forgotten Acknowledgments"]

[Text] The victories of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War received high praise at one time by such prominent U.S. politicians and statesmen as President F. Roosevelt, Secretary of State E. Stettinius, Secretary of War H. Stimson, Army Chief of Staff G. Marshall, and Supreme Commander of Allied Forces D. Eisenhower. They acknowledged the decisive contribution of the Soviet people toward the defeat of the fascist aggressor, emphasized the logical nature of our victory and stated that military-political cooperation between the United States and the USSR during the war years had been fruitful. After 1945, during the "cold war" years, these positive assessments were "forgotten" in the West. There was one single reason for this -- these acknowledgments ran counter to the official policy of U.S. ruling circles and the concepts of bourgeois historiography, which falsifies the history of the Great Patriotic War.

In a recently-published book entitled "Ustami amerikantsev" [From the Lips of Americans],* Soviet historians V. Sekistov and G. Korotkov undertook an attempt to synthesize and recall to the reader these "forgotten" acknowledgments of Americans. The result is an interesting and very useful work. It contains numerous positive statements by prominent American politicians and U.S. military leaders on our victory and shows the concrete historical conditions in which these assessments were made. Original U.S. publications were used in the writing of this book. In particular, a collected volume of documents from the secret correspondence of F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill during the war years, a five-volume collection of operations documents and secret correspondence of D. Eisenhower, plus others. All this has made it possible to expose the principal myths of bourgeois historiography.

* V. A. Sekistov and G. I. Korotkov. "Ustami amerikantsev," Voenizdat, 1978, 184 pages, price 40 kopecks.

Contemporary bourgeois historiography seeks to belittle the role of the Soviet Union in gaining victory over the fascist aggressors. But here is a quote from F. Roosevelt, who stated on 30 April 1942: "The Russian armies have destroyed and are destroying more military forces of our enemies -- men, air-planes, tanks, guns, than all the other Allied countries put together." Another prominent politician -- former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow A. Harriman, stressing the unity of the Soviet people, wrote: "One of the most important conclusions which could be reached by a careful investigator of the history of the struggle of the Soviet Union in 1941-1945 is unquestionably that the war confirmed the monolithic strength of army and people."

Describing the history of the last war, many bourgeois authors usually heap praise on Hitler's generals and the soldiers of the German-fascist army. But during the war years U.S. experts praised the high level of Soviet art of warfare, the moral-fighting qualities of the Soviet serviceman, and the mass heroism of Soviet citizens. Of the number of assessments cited in the book being reviewed, we might mention, for example, that stated in 1942 by F. Roosevelt: "...The incomparable heroism of the Russian Army and the Russian people serves as a symbol of resoluteness and unremitting will." General D. Eisenhower, who commanded Allied forces in Western Europe, wrote in February 1945: "...As a soldier who observed the Red Army's campaign, I am most deeply impressed by the skill of its leaders."

The book also contains positive appraisals by Americans on many other points pertaining to the history of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. In particular, of interest are appraisals of military-political cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the struggle against the common foe. In a number of the most recent writings by bourgeois authors, this cooperation is most frequently characterized as "a difficult alliance"... "benefiting one side" (meaning the Soviet Union). And yet those acknowledgments by Americans which have been "forgotten" in the West attest to something different. F. Roosevelt stated following the Teheran Conference (December 1943): "We have reached a meeting of the minds and found a mode of accommodation with one another." In the spring of 1945 D. Eisenhower stated: "One can now state with full justification that the policy of cooperation with Russia has proven its worth. It has already borne many fruits, favorable both to these countries and to the Europeans."

U.S. leaders recognized the objective necessity of Soviet-American cooperation not only for the duration of the war but also during the postwar period. "...We are convinced," wrote F. Roosevelt in December 1943, "that our peoples will work together amicably both at the present time and after this war is over." In a confidential letter to W. Churchill on 28 September 1944, the U.S. President noted that the Soviet Union had demonstrated in a practical manner its role "of an acknowledged and equal member of any association of great powers created for the purpose of preventing an international war."

Of course the present process of détente in Soviet-American relations promotes melting of the ice of the "cold war." But there are still a great many persons in the West who would distort history and cast a shadow on the Soviet

Union and its good intentions. It is appropriate in this connection to mention a statement by L. I. Brezhnev made in response to questions put by the U.S. magazine TIME: "I am personally convinced by all my life experience that good-neighbor relations -- regardless of differences in political systems and views -- are the best policy in intergovernmental relations. And I am deeply convinced that Soviet-American relations indeed can be not simply normal but genuinely good."

The book "From the Lips of Americans" contains valuable factual material. It details and supplements a number of important facts from the history of the Great Patriotic War.

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CSO: 1801

IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen V. Dolgov, First Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "The Main Link"]

[Text] Very little time has passed since the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work" was issued, and yet it has already become firmly implanted in our life and has been adopted by political agencies and party organizations of this district as a guide to action. The more one studies this important party document and the deeper one delves into it, the more clearly one sees the significance and importance of its every line.

But it is not enough to read it through with pencil in hand, making revisions in plan targets. It is necessary to make a consistent, thorough study of all the points, recommendations and conclusions presented in the decree, with a persistent search for ways to implement them in practical deeds. Only this approach will enable one thoroughly to comprehend the demands advanced by the party, to become armed with new criteria, and to raise all activities to a qualitatively higher level.

In reading through this decree one cannot help but note that the Central Committee focused special attention on work with ideological cadres. "It is the duty of all party committees skillfully to select, to teach and indoctrinate propagandists, to surround them with daily concern and attention," this document states. "Propagandists and ideological workers should be characterized by a high sense of responsibility for the content and results of indoctrinational work and innovative search for new forms and methods of work with others."

Constant attention toward ideological cadres is a tradition of our party. V. I. Lenin stressed that "the most important thing in any school is the ideological-political thrust of lectures. How is this thrust determined? Totally and exclusively by the makeup of the lecturers".... Today the CPSU Central Committee is once again drawing our attention to work with cadres. And we should be deeply aware that only knowledgeable, politically mature workers of initiative, possessing the requisite theoretical and professional training, can successfully accomplish the tasks spelled out in the decree.

We have a fine foundation for a new upswing in ideological and political-indoctrination activity. Let us take, for example, one of the top combined units in the district -- the Taman' Red Banner Order of Suvorov Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin. This division's regiment and subunit deputy commanders for political affairs, party committee secretaries, party bureaus and staff propagandists are as a rule experienced indoctrinators. They carry out their party and professional duty with a high sense of responsibility. Hence their influence and authority among the men. Gds Maj B. Medov, for example, is enthusiastically invited to visit all subunits. The men know that he will not only present an interesting lecture but also will reply in detail to all questions, will not avoid any difficult point, and will himself suggest a discussion on current events. Every combined unit and every unit contains such people. The majority of our officers approach propaganda work innovatively and with initiative, and present it interestingly and in a lively manner.

We should, however, proceeding from the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree, draw attention to existing shortcomings, and particularly the training and work style of ideological cadres. We must confess that we still have workers who are inclined toward grandiloquent words, a lack of originality, and formalism in organizing ideological measures. Why does this occur? In some it is unquestionably a lack of experience. But there are also those who have an irresponsible attitude toward their party obligations, who do not take the trouble to prepare in a serious manner for speaking to the men. But superficiality and formalism are especially intolerable in ideological work.

A propagandist should be convincing. But can he be so without thorough knowledge, avoiding a frank discussion on those matters which are of concern to the men? At a certain political instruction class the men asked the following question of Sr Lt P. Tret'yakov: "Why did they lower our subunit's overall mark at the final exercise?"

"None of your business," came the reply.

Can this be the position of a Communist? People who have worked hard throughout the entire winter training period to earn a mark of excellent suddenly find out that they have not earned such a mark. Their interest is quite natural: what are the reasons? And of course there were reasons. Then why should they not be discussed? And with such an attitude is it possible to establish a close link between propaganda and the tasks of the unit and subunit? Such an approach, a tendency toward failure to cover all matters, and a slighting response to the men's natural interests in matters of considerable importance, in the state of affairs in the unit, do harm to the effort of indoctrination, inflicting direct damage to the authority of the propagandist.

The CPSU Central Committee decree stresses the necessity of making propaganda more businesslike and concrete, linking it more closely with actual life. In light of this, cases where the propagandist fails to see a clear goal in

indoctrinational work, speaks about his tasks in a diffuse manner, and is unconcerned with the end results of his efforts require a sharp, high-principled evaluation. I must state that a certain political worker, a man with considerable experience, attempted to convince me in all seriousness that the results of the indoctrinator's efforts are hard to pin down. I believe that this judgment is correct when one has an outmoded attitude toward the propagandist's labor, when one addresses people armed with nothing but a set of stereotypes, when lively organizational work with the men is replaced by formalism.

Not long ago we were compelled to relieve regimental propagandist M. Gavrilov of his duties. Instead of seeking efficient, lively and easily-grasped forms of working with the men, he resorted to all kinds of clichés and stereotyped solutions, which merely diminished the level of indoctrinational work in the unit. He was naturally given assistance and tutelage, but if a propagandist fails to see the lofty goal of his labor, fails to feel the high degree of personal responsibility for Communist indoctrination of one's men, he cannot be entrusted with this noble work.

It is logical at this point to pose the following question: are we always scrupulously careful in selecting people for such an important party activity? Do there not at times occur hasty decisions and superficial appraisals of candidates? Unfortunately the answer is yes. Recently a certain officer was being considered for the position of regimental propagandist. The personnel section officer who submitted his candidacy stated: "He is educated, and he can learn to put together lectures." What an oversimplification of the work of a propagandist!

And it is not an isolated instance where persons who are unprepared professionally are assigned to ideological work. One sometimes encounters such a situation when studying the makeup of agitation-propagandist teams and groups. People are selected on the basis of formal criteria, but they are essentially unprepared to do the job. Such mistakes are intolerable.

Selection of cadres, however, is not the entire matter. It is no less important, as is emphasized in the decree, to organize their theoretical and professional training. I believe that in this regard the political section workers of the Red-Banner Kantemirovskaya Order of Lenin Guards Tank Division proceeded correctly. They place main emphasis on work with ideological activists. One must support a political section which, alongside serious and comprehensive discussion at service conferences, party meetings, and scientific-practical conferences of the tasks proceeding from the decree, has specified an extensive program of theoretical and methodological training of propagandists of all echelons. In particular, they have specified discussions on theory and lectures on current tasks of political indoctrination work, problems in the area of enhancing its effectiveness, methodological conferences and seminars, open classes, and exchange of work experience and know-how.

We are presently studying, in view of the new demands, planning and organization of classes at universities of Marxism-Leninism and party schools in order to propose measures on improving training. In the near future the first seminars will be held in the combined units, at which the most important questions of theory, methodology and practical ideological work will be examined. There will be discussion of ways to make propaganda and agitation more businesslike and concrete and to strengthen its link with daily life. This will be the topic of reports and theoretical discussions. Political section workers, party committee secretaries, party bureaus and military journalists will take part in the seminars.

We have begun devoting more attention to work with party committee secretaries, party bureau secretaries and their deputies. These are elected positions, and frequent turnover of personnel is natural. Consequently inexperienced comrades are sometimes placed in charge of ideological sections, persons who are not well familiar with the features, forms and methods of direction of ideological activity, who sometimes settle difficult matters in an incompetent and unqualified manner. Work with this category of Communists is especially important, since they determine in large measure the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination measures in military units.

The job done by propagandists is noble, difficult and responsible. They have now been assigned new tasks. It is very important deeply to feel the acute importance of the demands on ideological cadres advanced by the CPSU Central Committee and to consider in a self-critical manner the question of whether we are working in a formalistic and unoriginal manner.

In a few days we shall begin holding meetings of party activists. Communists will be discussing how better to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree. And of course the center of attention will be on the question of further improvement in the work of ideological cadres, of everybody involved in Communist indoctrination of Soviet military personnel. This is the main link which ensures an upswing in all our indoctrinational work to the level of present party demands.

3024

CSO: 1801

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL IN THE BELORUSSIAN MILITARY DISTRICT DESCRIBED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 2

[Article by Lt Col A. Zakharenko: "Explosion at Chausy"]

[Text] During this year's spring floods, in the vicinity of a village in Mogilevskaya Oblast the water washed away the loose soil in certain places and... laid bare rust-reddened cases of explosives and wires connecting these cases.

Traffic along the road was stopped. Farm trucks and truck and trailer rigs hauling mineral fertilizer were forced to detour. A team of combat engineers under the command of Gds Sr Lt S. Pakhomov was summoned to the spot.

Spreading out a topographic map, the officer trained his gaze on the surrounding terrain. There was a steep-faced rocky hill to the left of the road, a swamp to the right, impassible during the war years, and up ahead there was a bridge across the river. A classic location for setting up one of the most cunning obstacles in the path of advancing troops -- a barrier of explosive devices. A portion of the system now lay exposed. But only a portion. On the whole the system of 250 kg landmines and remote control detonation devices was not yet clear. Consequently, for the time being they must stay clear not only of the corroded electric blasting caps but also the ground around as well, which concealed mortal peril.

For several days Gds Sr Lt S. Pakhomov, Gds Sr Sgt T. Orozobekov, Gds Pfc F. Stepanov, Gds Pvt V. Natal'chenko and other military personnel scouted out the minefield configuration. They were finally able to discover many of the secrets of this death-dealing obstacle. They proceeded with clearing operations.

The difficulty of the job lay in the fact that the landmines were not encased in metal and could not be detected by conventional means. The search for the source for electric current was also complicated. Current could run through the network of buried wires at any time. Even weak current generated by a half-discharged voltaic cell would be enough to activate the igniters. And then...

The intrepid military men worked with caution and precision, strictly observing safety rules. And their labors were successful. Guards Senior Lieutenant Pakhomov succeeded in finding and disconnecting the moisture-sealed and therefore still active storage batteries and in rendering the electric blasting caps harmless.

The combat engineers, however, did not hasten to complete the job. They knew full well that a minefield system set up to halt the advance of Soviet troops in an important sector could contain not only powerful antitank mines but also antipersonnel minefields. This assumption was confirmed.

The engagement with death lasted an entire week. Finally the swampy terrain along the river as well as other areas were completely cleared of mines. The men carefully transported the landmines to a safe location, where they were detonated. The powerful explosion planned by the fascists near Chausy took place after a delay of more than three decades.

As was reported by Maj Gen Engr Trps P. D. Guzenko, commander of the district's engineer troops, the discovery of an entire active minefield complex from the war years is a rare occurrence. It was a particularly difficult job to deactivate the complex. Performing a difficult and dangerous task, the combat engineers displayed a high degree of courage and combat skill.

3024

CSO: 1801

EFFECTIVENESS OF POLITICAL WORK IN THE GROUND FORCES DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 79 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Rogatin, Chief of Department for Party Organizational Work, Political Directorate, Ground Forces: "Multiplying the Strength of the Collective"]

[Text] The decree of the CC CPSU, "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinational work" stresses that in each party organization and in each collective it is necessary to create an atmosphere of comradely demandingness and attention to a person and to find the way to his mind and heart. The primary party organizations and party groups, it says in the decree, must be the centers of daily ideological and indoctrinational activity and unite the collective.

One of the paths leading to the successful accomplishment of this task is the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy which stimulates the social and labor activity of communists, develops their devotion to principle and a sense of the new, and contributes to the solidarity and combat vitality of the party organizations.

The case is old, but instructive. An exacting conversation on the example of the communists in socialist competition took place at one of the party meetings in a tank battalion. The speakers provided a pointed evaluation of instances of pretending that all is well and disclosed unused reserves for growth.

But then the representative of the regimental staff, Major S. Zarudin, mounted the rostrum. Naturally, the communists hoped that he would support their opinion and the suggestions which they had expressed and substantiated. But instead of considering the collective opinion and suggesting ways to accomplish standing missions, in essence he ignored critical remarks and everything discussed at the meeting.

Strictly speaking, S. Zarudin set a bad example of reaction to criticism. For you see, it is well known that at times only one thoughtless phrase by a senior comrade is able to darken the confidential relationships which have been established in the party collective, to damage the development of intraparty democracy, and to inhibit that vivifying process which furthers an increase in the activity of the party organization and, consequently, the successful accomplishment of tasks in combat and political training.

Party democracy.... It presumes, first of all, the steady observance of the Leninist norms and principles of party life, the implementation of electivity and accountability of the leading organs, and granting to all communists the same rights in the elaboration and realization of decisions which have been adopted. At the 25th CPSU Congress, it was stressed that the consistent development of intraparty democracy and the raising of demandingness toward each party member--these Leninist principles are the basis for the development of the party at the present time.

The activity of the army party organizations is saturated with a wealth of events and shows convincingly that if democracy is implemented consistently, it means that the most burning topics of the day are discussed openly and boldly, criticism and self-criticism are highly developed, and the communists are striving to work effectively and are not satisfied with what has been attained.

In the current training year, the men of the unit commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel L. Kovalev are struggling confidently for the title of "excellent." This is furthered by the clearly organized training-indoctrinational process, the good methodological equipping of the officers, the skillfully maintained spirit of competition, and a creative atmosphere in the party collective. The commander and party organization are able to support interesting, business-like suggestions, correct the one who makes a mistake in some matter patiently and tactfully, and provide a fundamental evaluation of instances of a scornful attitude toward the opinion of a fellow-serviceman. All this stimulates the communists always to occupy an active position in the struggle for a further increase in the unit's combat readiness.

It would appear that the truth is obvious and the path to success through the development of the communists' initiative is the most correct. However, one constantly encounters instances where some comrades do not understand this. Thus, in the unit where the political officer is Major F. Didenko considerable efforts were applied to improve the state of affairs in combat training and in discipline. But there were no tangible results. And one of the reasons for this stagnation was that the collective put up with shortcomings. Meetings of communists here differed little from service conferences while the decisions which were adopted differed little from the commander's orders. As a rule criticism was directed only "from top to bottom," toward the ordinary party members. The opinion of those comrades who disclosed the reasons for the emergence of errors in the training-indoctrinational process was often ignored. It is not surprising that some communists performed their duties in a formal manner which, unquestionably, lowered the level of the party organization's influence on combat training and the personnel's service.

The decree of the CC CPSU. "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinational work," states directly: "Direct damage is caused to the activity of the masses where there is no respect for criticism and self-criticism and where there is not enough publicity in public affairs." The example presented above confirms the correctness of this conclusion.

As is known, the problem of intraparty democracy's development is difficult and many-faceted. Everything is important here: the ability of the elective activists to maintain close ties with the masses, a clearly organized system of assignments, the party organization's ability to master the skill of political influence on people, a creative and businesslike atmosphere at meetings, and so forth. This is manifested completely in the primary party organization first of all. Experience shows: where the secretary is able to listen to a comrade, is not afraid to entrust an important matter to a young party member, and if he considers it his duty to support one who has stepped forth with initiative or criticism of shortcomings and, at the same time, to censure those who bargain with their conscience in sight of the collective--that is where good relations to which sincerity, straightforwardness, and confidence are inherent are formed.

At the same time, secretaries are also encountered who have a superficial notion of the essence of party work. Buried in paperwork, they are unable to mix with people and frequently copy methods of administrative activity mechanically. And most vexatious, they do not ponder over the atmosphere which is formed in the collective by their behavior and the faulty methods of their activity. This is why our attention to the young secretaries of the party organization must be especially fixed.

Of course, we do not become skillful political organizers of the masses in one day. Constant and persistent study is necessary. Political organs and deputy commanders for political affairs conduct seminars, lecture cycles, and other measures with secretaries. Unquestionably, they are useful. But, however good these mass forms of training may be, it is believed that they do not and cannot solve all problems. Here we have a need for a differentiated, specific approach to each secretary and solicitous assistance in the mastery of the Lenin style and advanced methods in the fine and difficult art of party leadership. And more of this should be done locally--in the units and subunits. The main thing in such training is practical demonstration and the use of leading experience.

The level of development of intraparty democracy depends to a great extent on the communists who occupy leading posts. And this is proper. The authority of those who compare their activity with the requirements of the CPSU Regulation daily, observe party principles strictly, and create conditions for the development of the communists' activity and initiative is high and indisputable.

But there also are annoying exceptions. Recently, for example, I had the occasion to run into the following situation. Lieutenant Colonel M. Klímenko had been appointed to a higher post. This was completely understandable--a creative approach to matters with the display of initiative was expected from

him--an energetic, well trained comrade. It was believed that he would establish his authority quickly. However, this did not happen. When they began to look into what interfered in the improvement of matters, along with other reasons it was learned that communist Klimenko was intolerant toward criticism and did not listen to the voice of the party organization.

This fact is of interest to us for the following reason. For this troop collective is not located miles and miles away from the political organ. And with an attentive attitude, it would have been easy to learn that the communist-leader is committing serious violations of party democracy, to correct him tactfully, help him, and explain the special features of party work. But this was not noted in time.

Unfortunately, we have always had an abundance of personnel in the political organs who do not delve deeply into the difficult processes which occur in party organizations or into how the Lenin norms of party life are actually implemented. At times operating with a rush, they often overlook instances of a disrespectful attitude toward critical remarks and suggestions made by the communists and of formalism in the work of individual party committees and bureaus.

In order to accomplish the leadership of party organizations' activity, it is necessary to have an objective and complete impression of their life. But such an impression appears only in the case where the political organ is able to work objectively and purposefully. Worthy of attention in this regard is the political section where the deputy chief is Lieutenant Colonel M. Dubrovín. When with the units, its personnel are not limited to contacts with a narrow circle of activists, delve into the life of the party organizations without fuss and haste, study the practice of conducting sessions of party committees and bureaus and party meetings, and are interested in how critical remarks and suggestions of the communists are realized.

I should especially like to state the following. Party democracy has nothing in common with indifference, laxity, and general forgiveness. It is inseparable from the growth of the communists' responsibility for the performance of party and service duty. And the political organs, party committees, and party organizations are called upon constantly to display persistence and deep interest in seeing that the collective wisdom of the party members is not only expressed in the decisions which are adopted but is promptly realized in specific deeds. Monitoring and checking execution, listening to the reports of the communists, and the high level of criticism and self-criticism multiply the strength of the party collective and its influence on the successful accomplishment of the tasks for strengthening the combat readiness of subunits, units, and large units. They permit a decisive struggle against deviations from the requirements of the CPSU Regulation and make democracy an effective force for the efficient and high-quality accomplishment of the tasks which face the army party organizations.

6367

CSO: 1801

MILITARY HOSPITAL CAPABILITIES DESCRIBED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 79 p 4

[Article by Maj Gen Med Serv V. Pichuyev, Honored Physician of the RSFSR:
"At the Service of Health"]

[Text] The even light of the powerful lamp leaves not one shadow in the operating room. The silence is broken only by the sharp tinkling of surgical instruments and the brief words which are customary in such cases: "Scalpel," "Clamp." An operation is in progress. The patient's face is calm. He sees the operating room which is equipped with modern medical equipment and sees and knows the chief surgeon of the Central Clinical Military Red Banner Hospital imeni P. V. Mandyrka, Major General of Medical Service V. Samokhvalov, who is bending over him. And all this instills in the patient a calm confidence that the operation will be successful.

But however well the operation may have been accomplishment technically, further recovery of the patient depends to a great extent on the medical support of the post-operation period. The surgeon's labor is continued by the anesthesiologists and resuscitators. They have at their disposal anesthesia-respiratory and diagnostic equipment and monitoring systems to observe the condition of those who are seriously ill, and this permits employing the latest methods for anesthesia, intensive therapy, and resuscitation. But the main thing consists of the skillful hands of the medical personnel, their good, sympathetic hearts, and passionate desire to help people who have become prisoners of ailments. These qualities of the medical personnel, multiplied by the remarkable capabilities of modern medical technology, permit the conduct of a successful struggle for the health of people.

The successes of modern treatment methods become even more noticeable if we recall at what time and under what conditions the hospital began its activity.

It was established during the Civil War, in 1919, and has travelled a glorious 60-year path.

From the first years of the hospital's existence the wounded and sick in it were surrounded by an atmosphere of exceptional attention, sensitivity, and

concern. The basis for this tradition was formed by Petr Vasil'yevich Mandyrka who worked in the hospital from 1921 through 1943 and applied much effort to improve therapy and diagnosis.

After the death of P. V. Mandyrka, the hospital was awarded his name. And in May 1944, the hospital was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The motherland noted the selfless labor of the medical personnel of this famous institution and their professional contribution to the cause of victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Today the hospital, which is led by the honored physician of the RSFSR and candidate of medical sciences, Major General of Medical Service A. Kapitanenko, is one of the country's leading medical institutions. Of 19 of its subunits, 15 bear the lofty title of collectives of communist labor. Seven doctors and 19 candidates of medical sciences and 13 honored physicians of the RSFSR work here. The majority of them have a wealth of life's and labor experience. Take, for example, honored physician of the RSFSR Colonel of Medical Service N. Merkur'yev. He has given about 40 years to the noble cause of struggling for the health of people. Honored physician of the RSFSR Colonel of Medical Service N. Pozdnyakov has been working in the hospital for about 20 years. An "excellent physician and a person with an exceptional soul," the patients and his comrades at work say of him. Nurses K. Popova, V. Popova, Z. Moseykina, Ye. Orlova, A. Sidorova, T. Kiryushina, and others have proven to be masters of their trade, too. Yevdokiya Aleksandrovna Stavrovskaya has been working as chief nurse of the surgery department for more than 25 years.

The dispensary-polyclinic department is engaged in the prevention of disease. Its chief, Colonel of Medical Service A. Lopanitsyn, and the physicians of the department are constantly devoting attention to questions of dynamic observation of the patients who have been registered as well as to the conduct of courses in preventive and anti-recurrence treatment. As a result of the measures which have been adopted, the frequency of aggravations of hypertension, ischemic disease of the heart, and stomach ulcers has been reduced among the officers and generals who are under dispensary observation.

Recently, specialized urological assistance has been created in the hospital. It is headed by experienced specialists Colonels of Medical Service V. Boychenko and Yu. Marchenko, Colonel of Medical Service (Retired) N. Kozlov, and Docent V. Gudynskiy.

As is known, success in the treatment of hospital patients with emergency conditions often depends on the time and quality in rendering medical assistance. Therefore, much attention is devoted to the organization of resuscitatory assistance.

The complete range of operations on organs of the abdominal cavity is performed in the surgical departments. The surgical departments are headed by communists Colonel of Medical Service M. Platonov and K. Nechiporenko. Endoscopic methods for investigation and treatment have been widely introduced in the work of the departments. Doctor of Medical Sciences Ya. Gavrilenko has made a significant contribution to the development of endoscopy.

New methods for diagnosis and treatment are constantly being introduced in the therapeutic departments. The hospital's therapeutic service is headed by Professor and Major General of Medical Service I. Shastin. He generously transmits his accumulated experience and his knowledge to the young physicians.

The neurological service in the hospital is headed by Doctor of Medical Sciences and Colonel of Medical Service R. Zaytsev. He has done much work in working out common tactics in the diagnosis and treatment of neurological patients.

The improvement of therapeutic and diagnostic work in the hospital is effectively influenced by the departments for functional diagnosis, laboratories, pharmacies, and the endoscopy office in which contemporary highly-informative and precise methods of investigation which provide the medical personnel with the capability to adopt more effective and correct decisions at all stages of patient treatment have been mastered and introduced on the basis of new medical technology.

The pulse of hospital life does not stop beating for a minute. The collective of the Central Clinical Military Red Banner Hospital imeni P. V. Mandyrka is always at its post. By its selfless labor and creative search it is making a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the health of the Soviet Armed Forces personnel.

6367

CSO: 1801

USE OF DECEPTION IN TROOP TRAINING EXERCISE EVALUATED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 1

[Article by Col Ye. Isakov, staff officer of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District: "Secrecy"]

[Text] The regimental commander studied the map which had been decorated by colored pencils for a long time.

"Let's analyze the data once more," he finally uttered as he turned to his chief of staff and the regimental intelligence officer. "Is the 'enemy' misleading us?"

The situation was difficult. Regrouping its forces, the "South" managed to halt the advance of the regiment's subunits. It brought up reserves and made its reconnaissance more active. The "enemy's" activity was especially noticeable on the right flank where the 2d Battalion had been forced to assume the defensive. Reconnaissance disclosed a communications center and command post on this flank. The rumble of motors was heard from behind the sand dunes and trains of dust could be seen. It seemed as though it was here that the "enemy" is creating a superiority in forces and preparing a counterattack.

Meanwhile, the terrain on this flank was cut by gullies and traversed by a canal. Neither to deploy here nor to maneuver. Had the "enemy" really decided not to take additional difficulties into account?

"And what is known about the communications center?" the regimental commander put the tip of the pencil on the map symbols. The chief of staff gave him the record sheets:

"Senior Lieutenant Mikhaylov, who headed the group of scouts, reported: several radios have been discovered. They are camouflaged."

Analyzing the data again and again, the regimental commander decided: the "South" will not launch a blow here, not on the right flank, but will try to crowd the first battalion which had broken far forward. Right then, he gave the order to shift the attached artillery battalion under the command of Guards Major V. Arnautov and antitank weapons to the left flank.

The decision that the "South" resorted to deception and had made operations more active on one flank to conceal his true intentions on the other proved to be correct. The "enemy" actually attacked the 1st Battalion's defense area. He succeeded in overcoming the resistance of the 2d Company which was defending in the center of the combat formation. But the development of the attack was hampered by the powerful fire of the artillery battalion and the battery of antitank guided missiles. At this moment, the "North" operated more successfully.

An objective conversation about the reconnaissance of the sides and secrecy of actions which plays an important role in battle took place at the critique of the exercise. The "South" had tried to deceive the "North" and convince it that the reserves are assembling on the right flank. But this was not done skillfully. The obvious error was, let us say, the organization of a dummy communications center which was designated by non-operating radios. To rely on the hope that the "enemy" will restrict himself to visual observation means failure to consider the increased capabilities of reconnaissance and the level of its technical equipping. Today, the true intentions can be concealed and the enemy can be outwitted only by skillful deception and actions whose likelihood can be doubted with difficulty even with today's reconnaissance means.

Using on two-sided exercises a distracting maneuver of men and equipment, the intentional "leakage" of information over radio channels, false fire shifts, and attacks and intensified reconnaissance on a secondary direction, experienced commanders try to attain maximum plausibility of actions and organize them with consideration of the capabilities of all types of reconnaissance. It was stressed that open actions and the disregarding of camouflage and concealment only alert the other side and sometimes even facilitate the perception of true intentions.

Secrecy is correctly called the sister of surprise. To ensure secrecy of actions means deceiving the enemy, forcing him to fight under disadvantageous conditions, and firmly seizing the initiative. Very often, camouflage alone is not enough to attain secrecy. Measures for deception on one scale or another are also needed. Is it easy to conduct them so that they enemy believes them and so that true intentions remain undisclosed? It is difficult. This facet of field ability must be polished on all exercises, extracting lessons from each training battle.

6367

CSO: 1801

PARTY-POLITICAL WORK DISCUSSED AT HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Increase the Activity of the Communists"]

[Text] A seminar-conference of department and section chiefs of organizational party work in the political directorates of the Armed Forces branches, military districts, groups of forces, fleets, and other political organs of the Armed Forces, chiefs of political departments of higher military-political schools, and chiefs of departments for party-political work of military academies in the capital took place on 17-18 May in the Central House of the Soviet Army imeni M. V. Frunze. Taking part in the seminar-conference were the First Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, Colonel General G. Sredin, the First Deputy Chiefs of Departments of the CC CPSU G. Smirnov and V. Drugov, Deputy Chiefs of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces Colonel General M. Sobolev and Admiral A. Sorokin, Members of Military Councils and Chiefs of Political Directorates of the Armed Forces branches Army General S. Vasyagin and Admiral V. Grishanov, Chief of Sector of the CC CPSU Department N. Igrunov, the Chief of the Political Directorate of Military Construction Units, Lieutenant General V. Bychenko, and the Executive Secretary of the Party Commission with the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, Lieutenant General L. Vakhrushev as well as others.

The Chief of the Directorate for Organizational Party Work of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, gave a report on tasks for further development of service and socio-political activity of the communists in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent decrees of the party Central Committee. The speaker and comrades who spoke, in noting the favorable shifts in work directed toward the ideological and organizational strengthening of party organizations in the Armed Forces and the increase in their activity and combat vitality, concentrated attention on unresolved problems. The decree of the CC CPSU, "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinational work," was at the center of attention of those who participated in the seminar-conference.

Proceeding from these requirements, ways were examined to improve the activity of political organs and party organizations which is directed toward increasing the ideological tempering of communists as the bases of their socio-political and service activity. It is important to ensure the vanguard role of the communists in the accomplishment of the tasks facing the Armed Forces and to increase the contribution of each one to the strengthening of unit, ship, and large unit combat readiness. This is one of the main criteria for the activity of party members and candidate members. Those who spoke told of the necessity to increase the demands made of communist-leaders for the maintenance of a healthy moral atmosphere in the troop collectives and they stressed that in this regard great significance is had by the personal example of the party member, his political and moral qualities, and the degree of his professional preparedness.

The instilling of an active life's position in the members and candidate members of the CPSU, stressed the speakers, is a complex and many-faceted task. One of the important conditions for its successful accomplishment is the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy and the firm consolidation of Lenin norms of party life in each collective of communists. Experience shows convincingly, noted the participants in the seminar-conference, that where the level of criticism and self-criticism is high and where an atmosphere of frankness and mutual comradely demandingness has been created in the party organization, the influence of the communists on combat and political training and the discipline of the personnel is high. The indoctrinational role of party meetings should be raised even higher and the practice of party assignments as necessary conditions for the development of the communists' activity should be improved even more.

Other reports were heard and discussed at the seminar-conference. In particular, a thorough discussion took place concerning the work of political organs and party organizations of military educational institutions in accomplishing the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decrees of the CC CPSU on the party organizations of Kirgizia concerning the acceptance of young communists into the party and their indoctrination. Measures were considered which are directed toward improving the leadership of trade union organizations in the Armed Forces and raising their indoctrinational role in the labor collectives.

The First Deputy Chief of the Department of the CC CPSU, G. Smirnov, spoke to the participants in the seminar-conference. The results of the work were summed up by the Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, Colonel General M. Sobolev.

6367

CSO: 1801

THEME TITLES FOR IMPROVING INDOCTRINATION WORK LISTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Effectiveness and Quality for Ideological Work"]

[Text] Communists, Komsomols, and all workers greeted the decree of the CC CPSU, "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinational work" with great interest and approval.

Organizational and political work on its implementation has been initiated everywhere. Party personnel, lecturers, propagandists, scientists, specialists, and figures of literature and art have joined actively in the explanation of this most important program document.

A typical list of subject matter of lectures, reports, and talks is published to assist the ideological activists.

Marxism-Leninism--the scientific basis of ideological work.

V.I. Lenin on communist indoctrination.

The Communist Party--vanguard of the Soviet people, organizer and indoctrinator of the masses.

Ideological work--an important front in the struggle for communism.

The works of L.I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom" [By the Lenin Course] and "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Urgent Problems in the Ideological Work of the CPSU]--an important contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The books by L.I. Brezhnev, "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Renaissance], and "Tselina" [Virgin Land]--a treasury of experience in party-political work.

The decree of the CC CPSU, "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinational work"--an extensive program for communist indoctrination.

The historical experience of the CPSU in the molding of the new man.

A state strong with the consciousness of the masses.

Molding a scientific world outlook in the Soviet people--the core of ideological work.

Communist ideological content--the alloy of knowledge, conviction, and practical action.

Instill communist consciousness, readiness, and the will and ability to build communism.

The activity of the masses--an important source of the socialist system's strength.

Our Soviet way of life.

The indestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The upbringing of a comprehensively developed personality--a program goal of the CPSU.

The spiritual world of the Soviet man.

The achievements of Soviet science and culture.

Soviet man--the true master of his country.

We are patriots and internationalists.

The Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU.

The fraternal unity and solidarity of the socialist commonwealth.

The ideological antagonism of the two systems.

Instill implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morals.

The hegemonistic, great-power course of the Beijing rulers.

Communist propaganda--a mighty weapon in the ideological offensive of the new world.

The Soviet press--the tribune of the party and the people.

Socialist competition and the indoctrination of the new man.

The active life's position of the fighters for communism.

The moral code of the builder of communism.

The Soviet Army--a remarkable school for the political, moral, and military tempering of the youth.

An integrated approach to questions of indoctrination--the correct path for increasing the effectiveness of ideological work.

The unity of organizational, administrative, and indoctrinational activity.

Criticism and self-criticism--the moving force of our society.

The indoctrinational role of the labor collective.

Strengthen the tie of the family, school, and the community in every way.

Unremitting attention to mass-political work at the place of residence.

Physical culture--in the daily life of Soviet people.

The primary party organizations and party groups--centers of ideological-indoctrinational work.

Each communist--a propagandist and champion of the ideas of the Leninist party.

Soviet trade unions--a school for communism.

The Lenin Komsomol--active assistant to the party in the indoctrination of the youth.

Realize completely the capabilities of developed socialism--the historic task of our time.

All strength for the successful accomplishment of the tasks for 1979!

Leading experience--our wealth!

Thrift--a law for all.

Not one laggard alongside in the struggle for efficiency and quality!

We greet the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in a worthy manner!

Live, work, and struggle in the Lenin, communist manner!

A shock finish for the Tenth Five-Year Plan!

6367

CSO: 1801

FOLLOW-UP REPORTS ON CRITICISMS AND COMPLAINTS

Negligent Use of Fuels and Lubricants Corrected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Leak of Responsibility'"]

[Text] An article by Lt Col A. Polyakov was published under this title in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 6 March. It told of instances of negligent use of fuels and lubricants in one of the air units of the North Caucasus Military District. As Maj Gen Avn V. Cherepakhin informed the editors, CPSU members Capt Tech Serv I. Petrenko and Capt Ye. Gilin were given strict instructions on the need for reinforcing the monitoring of rational fuel expenditure.

The article "Leak of Responsibility" was discussed in political entities and party organizations. Specific steps were taken aimed at improving economic work among the personnel of district aviation subunits and units.

Kindergarten Construction Back on Track

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'On Construction of an Addition'"]

[Text] An article by Lt Kh. Shirvanov was published under this title on 23 March. It told of red tape in construction of a kindergarten facility in one of the garrisons of the railroad troops.

As Maj Gen Tech Trps M. Rylov informed the editors, the officials, comrades A. Zimin, I. Sakharov, N. Rostovykh and R. Bagratyan, were given a strict warning for disrupting deadlines for construction of the addition to the kindergarten. Steps were taken to provide all necessary materials for the work. The final date for placing the addition in operation was set for 1 July 1979.

Socialist Competition Improved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'When Things are Left to Themselves'"]

[Text] A critical article by Maj A. Bedzhanyan was published under this title in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 31 March of this year. It told of shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition in the subunit commanded by Capt V. Andiyev. As Officer A. Zakrzhnyy informed the editors, the article was discussed in the political department of the combined unit. Party members Ye. Apal'kov, V. Korotynskiy, V. Andiyev and M. Dorofeyev were instructed on omissions in the management of competition and in personnel training and indoctrination.

A seminar was held with subunit officers on matters of organizing competition in platoons and teams, during classes and in the process of performing combat watch duty. Redecorating of the Lenin room was completed, the soldiers' pledges and progress in their fulfillment were drawn up graphically, and displays were made entitled "Leaders of Socialist Competition" and "Best Subunit Specialists." Effective monitoring was arranged over the summarization of competition results in platoons and teams.

Military Construction Competition Defects

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'When Publicity Is Forgotten'"]

[Text] That was the title of the criticism by Engr-Col L. Kulikov published on 27 March. It noted shortcomings in organization of competition among military construction personnel at TsSKA [Central Sports Club of the Army] sites where a swimming pool is being reconstructed and a refrigeration center is being erected.

As the editors were informed by UNR [work supervisor's office] chief Engr-Col Yu. Zakhlestin, the newspaper's article was discussed at a conference of engineering-technical workers of the sector. Steps were taken aimed at ensuring that the projects were turned over by the established date. Displays of visual agitation had been set up which show results of teams' fulfillment of socialist pledges each day, and express leaflets are published.

Initial Military Training Deficiencies

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Behind the Fence of Figures'"]

[Text] That was the title of an article by Col V. Demidov published on 24 March. It told of the unsatisfactory condition of initial military training in schools of Maryyskaya Oblast of Turkmen SSR.

As the editors were informed by Comrade Obizhayeva, head of the Maryyskaya Oblast Department of Public Education, steps were being taken to eliminate the deficiencies. The ispolkom of the Maryyskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies decided to construct a shooting gallery in each school and renovate military training rooms. At the present time the exercise in firing the small-caliber rifle is being performed in all schools.

Maj Polishchuk, chief of political department of Maryyskaya Oblast Military Commissariat, informed the editors of steps taken in response to the newspaper's coverage. Capt Seytkuliyev, military commissar of Kushkinskiy Rayon Military Commissariat, was demoted in position for omissions in official activities. By order of the Kushkinskiy Rayon Military Commissar, the profile of military-technical training of youth in the rayon's schools was defined. Strict accounting was instituted over predraft-age youth passing the norms for the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex.

Housing Maintenance Problems

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Paradoxes of a Warm Climate'"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published in the newspaper on 6 March of this year. As the editors were informed by the chief of the billeting directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, the facts presented had occurred. Defects involving heating and hot water supply in housing areas of the Tbilisi Garrison were allowed to take place as a result of mismanagement and inattentive attitude toward letters and complaints of residents on the part of the KECh [billeting unit] chief.

Steps have been taken at the present time to regulate the hot water supply. The title list of capital repairs for 1979 provided for laying a new heating line and the supplementary addition of a boiler room. It was planned to repair fuel oil storage containers in the military post's boiler room.

Heads of the Tbilisskiy Rayon KECh were given a strict warning on the shortcomings which had been permitted in operations.

Construction Socialist Competition Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'On "Stereotypes" and Creative Innovation in Work'"]

[Text] An article by Lt Col (Ret) I. Moshkovskiy was published under this title on 29 March. It told of shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition in some subunits of the military construction detachment commanded by Lt Col P. Svyatishenko.

As the editors were informed by Col P. Dolgov, chief of political department of the construction organization, detachment commander Lt Col Svyatishenko and his political deputy, Maj A. Batyayev, were given strict instructions on the inadmissibility of instances of formalism and lack of supervision in the organization of competition among detachment subunits.

Company commander Capt V. Seredenkov and his political deputy, Sr Lt G. Lovachev, were given a reprimand for taking a formal attitude toward organization and conduct of competition.

Misuse of Official Position Punished

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'He Does What He Wants'"]

[Text] The article by Engr-Col L. Kulikov published under this title on 13 April told of the abuse of official status committed by Maj V. Pavlov, commander of a military construction detachment.

As the editors were informed by Engr-Col A. Ryzhkov, chief of the construction organization, and Col B. Filippov, party committee secretary, Maj Pavlov was submitted for release to the Reserve and held accountable by the party for illegal expenditure of a bonus intended for military workers in order to purchase four television sets and for using his official status for mercenary motives.

The detachment commander's political deputy, Capt A. Gorshkov, and the detachment chief bookkeeper V. Cheremisinova were given a strict reprimand for lack of control and an infraction of financial discipline. Company commander Sr Lt V. Lyulin was demoted in position. Party punishment also was imposed on him--a strict reprimand with an entry in his record.

Steps were taken aimed at preventing illegal acts on the part of officials. Instructions were given to return to personnel the money spent on acquiring cultural enlightenment property.

Construction Delay Being Resolved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Too Many Cooks'"]

[Text] That was the title of an article published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 16 March. It told of the unsatisfactory progress in constructing the DOSAAF Military-Technical Training Club in Leningradskiy Rayon of the city of Moscow.

As the editors were informed by Ye. Tayanovskiy, chief of Capital Construction Directorate No 2, the newspaper's article was examined together with representatives of the housing construction association of Glavmosstroy [main directorate for housing and civil construction in city of Moscow]. The number of workers on the project has been increased. The general contractor was developing and coordinating with all subcontractors a schedule for completion of all work in the second quarter of this year.

Late Issue of Clothing Corrected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] "Clothing is being issued very late to personnel of our subunit without any reasons for this," the editors were informed by service personnel Ushakov, Merkulov, Demin and others. Vice Adm V. Sabaneyev, member of military council, chief of political directorate of Red Banner Pacific Fleet, responded to our query: The delay in issuing authorized clothing occurred through the fault of unit commander Capt B. Tul'chuk and unit chief of staff Capt V. Prikonskiy, who were given strict reprimands.

Serviceman's Parents Registered for Housing

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] Serviceman N. Vereshchak, who was released to the Reserve, was refused registration for housing of his parents living in Odessa. He wrote about this to the editors. His letter was sent to the administration of internal affairs of Odesskaya Oblast Executive Committee. A. Khomitskiy, chief of the passport department, reported that Vereshchak's request had been satisfied.

Vehicle Provided for Service Families' Shopping

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] "At the remote site where we live there is no vehicle for regular shopping trips to the rayon center," wrote comrades Podstegina and Sukhar' to the editors. A response was received from Col I. Linkin, chief of the unit political department, who stated that a duty vehicle was assigned to the site. Now the members of servicemen's families have an opportunity to visit the rayon center and acquire the necessary goods.

Coal Provided to Mother of Service Personnel

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] Service personnel G. and N. Tovstolug reported that their mother, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, was not being provided fuel. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA took this letter to the Volchanskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of the Ukraine. Raykom secretary N. Kvitchenko answered that Mariya Andreyevna Tovstolug had received a supply of coal.

Confiscation of Serviceman's Driver's License

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] Pvt V. Sukonnikov wrote to the editors about an instance of illegal confiscation of his driver's license. The editors' query was answered by unit commander Col Mikhtyuk: "The illegally confiscated driver's license was returned to the owner. Officer G. Tolstykh was given strict instructions on exceeding his rights."

Development of Wrestlers Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Reserves Must Be Prepared'"]

[Text] An article by Honored Master of Sport Maj (Ret) A. Mazur was published under this title on 8 February.

As the editors were informed by Lt Col Yu. Lomov, chief of the Novosibirsk SKA [Army Sports Club], the article was discussed at the district sports

club's coaches' council. The district was not able to send a team to the Armed Forces championship in connection with the absence of a physical facility or coaching personnel. All efforts are being taken at the present time to change the situation: A base point for this sport has begun to function and it is planned to open one other such point.

Capt 1st Rank V. Yevdokimov, chief of physical training and sport of the Navy, writes to the editors that the problems raised in the article have been studied attentively by managers of naval sports, athletes and coaches. Problems of bringing up reserves in classic wrestling were discussed at the naval military council. A base point for training wrestlers was created in the Northern Fleet for the purpose of successful preparations for the 1980 Olympics.

The letter from Maj Gen M. Gres'kov, chief of the Military Institute of Physical Culture, states that the article was discussed at a session of the sports committee and the institute's chair of technical sports disciplines. Specific activities have been planned for improving the chair's work in preparing a high class of wrestlers.

Lt Gen A. Ivanov, chairman of the Baltic Military District Sports Committee, informs us that classical wrestling is not an obligatory sport for development in the district. A classical wrestling section is operating under the district sports club, however, with children, young boys and servicemen working in it. The best district athletes take part in the Armed Forces individual championship and also take part in USSR championships on composite teams of the Baltic republics.

Lt Col A. Ufimtsev, chief of physical training and sport of Ural Military District, writes that with the inclusion of classical wrestling as an obligatory sport in the district there are good opportunities to cultivate it and take part in all all-Army contests.

There is a strange answer from Maj Gen G. Chuyko, deputy commander of the Far East Military District, who states that the DVO [Far East Military District] sports committee considered it necessary not to send a team to all-Army competitions in connection with the poor development of wrestling in the Far East and poor results of the district team in Armed Forces championships (11th to 14th places in the last 10 years).

Improper Work Style Criticized

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRSNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage"]

[Text] "Is it because of youth?" That was the title of an article by Col B. Pendyur published on 24 March of this year which criticized regimental commander Maj N. Ivanov for an improper work style, coarseness in relationships with subordinates, and ignoring the norms of party life. As the

editors were informed by Lt Gen I. Bliznyuk, chief of political department of airborne troops, the facts presented in the article did occur. Maj Ivanov was held accountable by the party and given disciplinary punishment. The article was gone over by unit commanders, their political deputies, and secretaries of party committees and bureaus. Questions of improving commanders' work style were discussed at a course held for heads of the VDV [airborne troops].

NGF Newspaper Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage"]

[Text] "Our Rustproof Weapon." That was the title of a press review published on 29 March. In addition to positive points, it noted shortcomings in the work of the newspaper of the Northern Group of Forces, ZNAMYA POBEDY [Victory Banner], in covering problems of indoctrinating soldiers in a spirit of high vigilance. The newspaper's responsible editor, Col I. Ishchenko, reports: KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's article was discussed at a short editorial meeting and a session of the editorial board, where the work of all departments was analyzed in presenting matters of vigilance in the newspaper. The criticism was deemed proper. New columns are being introduced and the topic matter of material is being expanded to eliminate the noted shortcomings and to increase further the newspaper's role in instilling high vigilance in soldiers.

Hockey Player Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage"]

[Text] "To Be An Example in Everything." That was the title of an article published on 21 March which told of the standards of behavior and moral cast of an Army athlete. As reported by Lt Col B. Ivanov, chief of Army sports club of Moscow Military District, the newspaper's article was discussed in the primary party organization of the district sports club and at a meeting of the hockey team. Pvt I. Petrushkin was criticized sharply. He gave assurances that henceforth he would not allow undignified behavior. The attention of the coaches was directed to the need to instill a sense of pride in athletes for the Army collective and a respect for the military uniform.

Col G. Pershakov, chief of political department of the staff and directorate of Leningrad Military District, reports that hockey players Capt O. Churashov and Sr Lt A. Gusev of the Leningrad SKA were expelled from the team for training violations.

Use of Special Vehicles Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'At Any Cost...'"]

[Text] The article by Maj A. Shesternev published under this title on 25 April told of serious defects in the storage and operation of special equipment and in indoctrinational work with officers of Unit "X" of the Belorussian Military District. Maj Gen Avn F. Kletskin, deputy chief of district political directorate, reported that the article was discussed in the political department of the combined unit and at a conference of managers and party organization secretaries.

Specific tasks were defined for officers of the technical service and for people's control groups for improving supervision over the storage and operation of combat equipment. Lt Col O. Makhmudov was given a strict reprimand for use of special vehicles for other purposes.

Unauthorized Personnel Methods Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'In the Heat of Zeal'"]

[Text] The article by Engr-Col L. Kulikov published under this title on 1 April criticized unauthorized methods of influencing subordinates which Maj G. Levchenko, commander of a military construction detachment, allowed in his official practice. As the editors were informed by Maj Gen Tank Trps N. Barkov, chief of political department of the construction organization, Maj Levchenko was warned of incomplete conformity to service for distortion of disciplinary practice, for the low status of military discipline in the detachment and for unsatisfactory economic production indicators. He was given party punishment: a reprimand with entry in the record. Capt N. Sidel'nikov, deputy detachment commander for political affairs, was given a strict reprimand for serious omissions in indoctrinational work. He also was given party punishment. Commanders, political entities and party committees were given instructions to set up strict supervision over the observance of socialist legality and regulation forms and methods of working with subordinates.

Newlywed Housing Problems Resolved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Disappointment After the Wedding'"]

[Text] That was the title of an article by Lt Col V. Zhuravlev and Capt V. Sekhin published on 8 April. As the editors were informed by

Lt Col Dem'yanenko, deputy chief of the unit political department, the article was discussed with commanders, political workers and rear services officers. Those guilty of the mess involving the newlyweds' housing were given strict instructions on the need for a more sympathetic and attentive attitude toward the families of young officers. The Voloshchenko's were assigned an apartment.

Problems in Mass Sports for Youth

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Gripped by Indifference'"]

[Text] That was the title of a letter to the editors from V. Vil'deyev and comments on it by Maj A. Khorunzhiy published on 18 April which told of the neglect of mass sports work among the youth in one of the garrisons of the Northern Group of Forces.

As the editors were informed by Maj Gen Avn A. Tabunshchikov, chairman of the sports committee of SGV [Northern Group of Forces] aviation, the newspaper's material was discussed at a session of the SGV aviation sports committee and at expanded sessions of the sports committee and the unit party and Komsomol committees where Sr Lt G. Skovoroda is chief of physical training and sports. Steps were taken to improve the outfitting of the garrison's sports facility and to organize physical training and mass sports work with personnel, Soviet Army employees, and pupils.

An expanded session of the unit Komsomol committee discussed the problems and developed a plan of action to give sponsorship assistance to the school in military-patriotic indoctrination of pupils and in mass sports work.

Hunting Violations Still Not Punished

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Once Again About Poachers'"]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published a letter to the editors from Lt Col (Ret) V. Glebov under this title on 24 January of this year. It revealed instances of repeated violation of the rules of sports hunting by Lt Col V. Tanasyuk, former chairman of the military hunting society council of Volga Military District, and by some other members of the district council. The editors again directed attention to the troubled affairs in the VOO [Military Hunting Society] council of the Volga Military District on 4 April in the article "Once Again About Poachers." It also directed attention to the fact that instances of poaching were not given timely and fundamental evaluation and the violators were not given the punishments which they merited.

As Lt Gen B. Yermashkevich, chairman of the VOO Central Council of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and Col I. Balanchevadze, deputy chairman of the VOO CC for political affairs, write to the editors, both articles were discussed with workers in the Central Council apparatus.

Party members in the party bureau and at a meeting of the Central Council party organization noted that instances of poaching and other violations of laws and rules on hunting and fishing still had not been eliminated in VOO organizations.

It was further stated that the situation which had taken shape in the military hunters' council of the Volga Military District largely was the result of insufficient supervision and poor assistance on the part of appropriate organizations, including the Central Council.

Comrades Yermashkevich and Balanchevadze report that the Central Council informed the district command element and political entities about the abnormal situation in the work of the VOO council of Volga Military District and shortcomings in the work of its chairman, Lt Col Tanasyuk. After Lt Col Tanasyuk was exposed for poaching, the VOO CC posed the question to the command element of Volga Military District about removing him from management of the district council and holding responsible other workers of the VOO district council apparatus who had maliciously violated hunting rules. Lt Col Tanasyuk was removed from the position as chairman of the Volga Military District VOO council and released to the Reserve, but neither he nor a number of his confederates still were punished for poaching.

Meanwhile, letters continue to be received by the editors whose authors--N. Korrol', N. Trofimov, I. Dyadchenko, I. Torchin and others--reveal new instances of repeated violation of sports hunting rules by certain workers of the VOO district council.

The editors unfortunately still have not received an answer from managing entities of the Volga Military District, although all deadlines have passed by which they should have responded to the newspaper's critical coverage.

Fuel Economy Problems Raised

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Preclude Heat Losses'"]

[Text] As the editors were informed by Engr-Maj Gen P. Parfenov, deputy chief of the main billeting directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Engr-Maj A. Ponomarev's article published on 10 March on the whole correctly poses the issues of the need for increasing the saving of fuel and energy resources. At the present time, however, not all the author's suggestions can be placed into practice. For example, the transportation of coal in containers undoubtedly would reduce considerably its loss during shipping

and loading-unloading operations. But there are still no such containers into which coal can be loaded.

As industry develops the series production of grate bars for boilers, which was mentioned in the article, they also will be introduced into our boiler rooms.

Considering that buildings made of glass and reinforced concrete have considerable heat losses, the USSR Gosstroy [State Committee for Construction Affairs] approved more rigid requirements on the heat engineering qualities of buildings. In 1979-1982 all standard projects developed in the Ministry of Defense will be corrected in conformity with the new standards, and the construction of heated buildings and structures will be performed only according to such projects.

Appropriate order in the norm setting and accounting for expended fuel has been imposed in the boiler room of the Alma-Ata Garrison mentioned in the article.

Warrant Officer Political Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'It Has Nothing To Do With Me...'"]

[Text] An article by Maj A. Yurkin was published under this title in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 1 February.

In the response to this newspaper article, signed by Lt Col V. Ovsyannikov, acting chief of political department of special units of the Novosibirsk Garrison, states that the article was discussed at a conference with all officers and warrant officers of the unit. Sr Lt G. Sychev was instructed on the shortcomings in his work. There also was a session of the subunit party bureau, during which other omissions were revealed in the organization of warrant officer political studies and steps outlined for their elimination.

There has been a significant improvement at the present time in the quality of warrant officer political studies, the methodology of holding classes, and the class attendance.

Weapons Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'What Supervision Showed'"]

[Text] The article by Maj V. Peters published under this title on 22 March told about the poor level of weapons training in Tank Regiment "X,"

especially in the company commanded by Sr Lt V. Torba. Col D. Timerkhanov, deputy chief of political directorate of Transcaucasus Military District, informed the editors that the newspaper's article was discussed in the combined unit's political department, at a session of the unit party committee and at an officers' conference.

Specific steps were taken to eliminate the shortcomings which were pointed out. In particular, an exchange of experience was organized with company and platoon commanders on conducting tank gunnery practices and performing exercises in firing the tank weapons.

Sr Lt Torba was given party and disciplinary punishment for omissions in service.

In publishing this response, the editors consider it necessary to note that it arrived too late, more than 2 months after the article was published.

Junior Wrestlers' Behavior Criticized

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRSNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Irresponsibility'"]

[Text] That was the title of an article by Maj (Ret) A. Mazur published on 11 April which told of instances of undignified behavior by some athletes and coaches during the Armed Forces junior classical wrestling championship.

Lt Gen D. Pavlov, deputy commander of Central Asian Military District, informed the editors that the article was discussed at a session of the district sports committee and a session of the coaches' council of the district SKA.

In response to a petition by the SKA coaches' council, WO Motin was relieved of coaching work and submitted for release from the ranks of the Armed Forces for extremely poor indoctrinational and training work, for an abrupt worsening of sports indicators for the team, and for personal lack of discipline.

SKA chief Maj I. Olenin was given strict instructions on the inadmissibility of instances where district teams were sent to all-Army competitions in violation of requirements placed on wearing of the military uniform and the servicemen's external appearance.

Officer's Club Criticized

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRSNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Accommodating Steps'"]

[Text] The article by Capt V. Litovkin published under this heading on 30 March criticized shortcomings in the work of the Voronezh Garrison

Officers' Club to organize the leisure time of servicemen and members of their families. As reported by Maj Gen L. Balashov, deputy chief of political directorate of the Moscow Military District, the newspaper's presentation was discussed in the political department's agitprop department, in the political department of special units of Voronezh Garrison, and at a party meeting and conference of sector heads of the officers' club. A group of officers from the district political directorate visited the Voronezh Garrison. The officers' club collective was given specific methods advice and the necessary help. It is planned to send a team of cultural enlightenment workers of the district officers' club to the Voronezh Garrison in August of this year for this same purpose.

Postal Deficiencies Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals: Mail by Helicopter"]

[Text] Lt Med Serv A. Yakovlev, party group organizer of a naval subunit serving in a remote garrison, reported in a letter to the editors about shortcomings in organization of mail service to personnel.

The officer's letter was sent to the political directorate of the Navy. As the editors were informed by Rear Adm I. Petrov, deputy chief of political directorate of the Navy, it was decided to use naval aviation to regulate postal service for personnel of this subunit. At the present time helicopters are being specially fitted and pads readied for their landing and fueling.

Work in Hockey Team Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Learn from the Leaders' Experience"]

[Text] An article by Honored Master of Sport Maj A. Ragulin published under this title on 17 May criticized the status of indoctrinational and training work in the SKA hockey team (Leningrad). As the editors were informed by Col G. Pershakov, chief of political department of the staff and directorates of LVO [Leningrad Military District], and Col V. Soskov, chief of physical training and sport of the district, the district sports committee and SKA heads had determined specific steps to reinforce training and indoctrinational work in the hockey players' collective. Honored Master of Sport I. Romishevskiy, well-known in the recent past as a player on the TsSKA [Central Army Sports Club] team and the USSR team, was appointed to the position of team senior coach. He is being given effective assistance by the sports committee in preparing the team for the next season.

Reluctance To Discipline Officer Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Satirist's Reply: 'Refrained From Holding Liable'"]

[Text] It must be assumed that Engr-Lt Col A. Bykov's lexicon contains kind, warm words, but in dealing with subordinates he makes rather frequent use of unpleasant expressions which customarily are termed crude. The article "A Lack of Tact" published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 3 April told about Aleksey Yegorovich's overbearing shouts, his indifference toward people and his violation of labor legislation.

First two former subordinates of Bykov's responded to the newspaper's presentation. They informed us of the offenses he had caused. The official response came a goodly time later. Engr-Col F. Kuritsyn stated that the article had been discussed at a conference with managers of GSFG [Group of Soviet Forces in Germany] billeting entities. "Engr-Col A. Ye. Bykov was told to pay attention to the style of addressing subordinates and to preclude instances of tactlessness and a callous attitude toward people."

As we can see, they took an extremely delicate approach to Aleksey Yegorovich and asked him merely "to pay attention to the style of address." It is difficult to say whether or not he will take the good wish into account. It is not so simple to part with years of a deep-rooted habit of shouting at people. The more so as, judging from the response, the crudeness actually remains unpunished.

It turns out that such a surprising condescension toward Aleksey Yegorovich is based on the "convincing" argument that in March he "was given a commendation and presentation of a valuable gift" for success of the KECh he heads in socialist competition. For this reason, Comrade Kuritsyn "refrained from imposing disciplinary punishment on Engr-Lt Col A. Ye. Bykov."

We will not find fault with the lack of style or language in the answer which was sent. The important thing is that instead of a businesslike reaction to the criticism there was a frank answer written for form only and an indulgence in the crudity and callous attitude toward people.

Physician Relieved

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] The Trubetchino Hospital took a crude and inattentive attitude toward the request by Patriotic War invalid V. Tsenko to give him skilled medical assistance. His son informed the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about this.

A. Solonukha, deputy head of the Lipetskaya Oblast public health department, reported that the facts given in the letter did occur. Physician A. Puzin was relieved from work. The invalid was given the necessary medical assistance.

Officer's Demotion for Crudeness Reported

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] The letter from serviceman Kostrykin reported the crudeness of Capt F. Min'ko and his violation of regulation norms of behavior.

The letter was sent to the political directorate of railroad troops. Lt Gen Ya. Mayorov, member of military council and chief of political directorate of the railroad troops, reported that Officer Min'ko had been relieved of his position and assigned to a lower position.

Child Placed in Nursery After Complaint

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] The wife of first-term serviceman V. Dyubo was not able to place her child in a nursery. She wrote to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA about this.

The editors sent the query to the executive committee of the Minskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies. Deputy ispolkom chairman A. Kilbas reported that the child had been placed in a nursery at the petitioner's place of residence.

Home Repair Assistance Given Veteran

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] A letter arrived in the editorial offices from Cadet Kh. Rakhimov in which he asked that assistance be given to his father, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, in repairing his house.

The response from A. Glushenkov, deputy ispolkom chairman of Penzenskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, states that the board of the Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev had given A. Rakhimov a loan in the amount of 1,500 rubles and assistance in delivering construction materials.

Apartment Repairs Made After Fire

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] The letter from WO N. Kondrashchenko stated that a fire had occurred in his apartment through the fault of the sanitary engineer-mechanic. The management refused a lawful request to repair the premises.

Col Tech Serv V. Yedukov replied to the editors' query sent to the construction directorate of Ural Military District and stated that WO Kondrashchenko's apartment had been repaired.

Automobile Provided for War Invalid

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Steps Taken in Response to Readers' Signals"]

[Text] Officer V. Pavlov requested accelerated issue of an automobile to his father, a Patriotic War invalid of the I group.

Yu. Zubrilin, deputy chief of administration for work and housing arrangements for the disabled, responded to the letter sent by the editors to the RSFSR Ministry of Social Security. He stated that the Voronezhskaya Oblast department of social security had issued the invalid a "Zaporozhets" automobile with manual controls.

More Comment on Wrestling Championship

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage: 'Irresponsibility'"]

[Text] The letter to the editors from Honored Master of Sport, Honored Coach of the USSR Maj (Ret) A. Mazur entitled "Irresponsibility" and published on 11 April of this year criticized the undignified behavior of some sports specialists of the North Caucasus Military District during competitions for the Armed Forces Junior Classical Wrestling Championship in Minsk.

Lt Gen Tank Trps V. Bochkovskiy, deputy commander of North Caucasus Military District for combat training, informed the editors that the command element and sports committee of the SKVO [North Caucasus Military District] had discussed the newspaper article. Criticism of Maj Yu. Zayyets and Soviet Army employees S. Petrenko and M. Oleshko was deemed proper. The shortcomings mentioned in the newspaper are the result of a deterioration in training and indoctrinational work of the district SKA.

An expanded session of the SKVO sports committee was held on 21 May of this year under the direction of the district commander, with the inclusion of chiefs of district departments and services, sports committee chairmen of units, combined units and military schools, chiefs of physical training and sport, coaches and leading masters. Some coaches' attitude toward their official duties and the work of the district sports club were subjected to sharp criticism. The sports committee outlined a number of actions to improve training and indoctrinational work in the SKA.

Maj Yu. Zayyets will come before a court of honor of senior officers, Soviet Army employee Petrenko was given a reprimand, and Soviet Army employee Oleshko was fired.

Party member Maj Zayyets also was given party punishment.

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INVENTION AND INNOVATION WORK DISCUSSED

Application Results Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Engr-Maj Gen Yu. Voinov: "Introduce Foremost Experience Efficiently: Innovators' Search Continues"]

[Text] The Soviet citizen must clearly perceive the social value of his personal participation in fulfillment of national economic plans and in accelerating scientific-technological progress as a decisive condition for further strengthening the Motherland's might and for the victory of communism. This is one of the requirements advanced in the CPSU CC decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrination Work."

The comprehensive development of technical creativeness, an expansion in the ranks of innovators, and skilled organization of the most rapid introduction of innovations into practice play no small part in shaping this perception. These are the very goals pursued by the All-Army Review of the Utilization of Scientific-Technological Achievements being exhibited at the USSR VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy], as well as of inventions and rationalization proposals of the soldier innovators.

The first phase was concluded in the review announced by the USSR Ministry of Defense Department of Inventions and editorial board of the journal *TEKHNIKA I VOORUZHENIYE* together with the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and the board of directors of USSR VDNKh. It is being held under the motto "For effectiveness and quality." Results of the first phase primarily attest to the fact that the review generated great interest in the Armed Forces. Many groups of soldiers joined in. This participation was reflected in collective and individual socialist pledges.

Military specialists regularly visited the USSR VDNKh, kept a close eye on scientific-technical information, and performed a purposeful exploration of innovations which later were discussed by inventions commissions. For example, that is how over 300 technical innovations were identified in the Kamenets-Podol'skiy Higher Military-Engineering Command School. Many of them already are being used in practice.

In the first phase of the review as a whole, various trainers, high-capacity devices, progressive engineering processes and new materials presented at the VDNKh found use in the Armed Forces. There was a total of several thousand descriptions. Many of them directly led to an increase in combat readiness of units and ships and ensured a more effective, qualitative servicing and repair of military equipment and weapons, mechanization of laborious operations, reliable storage and safekeeping of equipment, and a savings of physical assets.

Such innovations included facilities for mechanizing depot, loading-unloading and transport work; container and packet shipment mechanization; elements of an integrated product quality control system; a device for removing mechanical impurities from liquids; a portable unit for electro-chemical diamond drilling of materials difficult to process; and monitoring-testing, inspection, and test apparatus.

Modern standard work areas for the radio assemblyman, electrician, welder, fitter, machine tool operator and other specialists have found wide use in repair practice. In cost-accounting repair enterprises alone the saving from use of technical innovations presented at the VDNKh comprised several billion rubles.

It stands to reason that far from everything has managed to be used in practice immediately. Skilled Army and Navy craftsmen have had to make substantial changes and modifications to a number of devices and production processes. This need arose either due to the specific nature of military equipment or because of a lack of required materials and parts. But this work was repaid a hundredfold where a businesslike approach was taken to introducing foremost experience and where they managed to perceive the rational kernel. For example, around 70 percent of innovations borrowed from the VDNKh in the National Air Defense Forces were modified. The designs and devices often were substantially improved in the process.

The technical innovations were prepared for introduction primarily through the efforts of units, ships, military educational institutions and repair enterprises. In a number of military districts and some fleets, however, many models were manufactured centrally. That is how the Carpathian Military District made testers for locating faulty relays, bits with micrometer adjustment, universal consoles for electricians' work areas, devices for transporting and storing cylinders, and digital displays. At repair enterprises of the Turkestan Military District models of more than 300 proposals were manufactured centrally in an amount exceeding 1,500 sets.

Unfortunately the proper concern is still not shown everywhere for providing units and subunits with devices, instruments and attachments borrowed from the USSR VDNKh. Meanwhile there are great opportunities and the necessary conditions for making various innovations in the required amounts in outlying areas, as well as arranging for their centralized purchase.

It must be mentioned that developments of military inventors even find application in various sectors of the national economy. To be included among such innovations in particular are semiautomatic devices ensuring the monitoring and maintaining of temperature and time conditions in presses; a purification arrangement allowing the creation of closed systems without the disposal of waste into reservoirs; a balance hygrometer intended for measuring the relative humidity across a broad range of temperature changes; a method of testing turbine blades and so on.

Numerous requests for technical documentation tell of the great value of projects which Army and Navy innovators have presented to the VDNKh. Dozens of such requests were made just of one of the main directorates of the USSR Minister of Defense, including for example from the ministries of Civil Aviation and the Maritime Fleet.

In the opinion of the jury based on results of the first phase of the review, best success was attained by military collectives of the Strategic Missile Forces, National Air Defense Forces, Order of Lenin Moscow and Leningrad military districts, Red Banner Turkestan and Kiev military districts, the Group of Soviet forces in Germany, and the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. They were awarded the appropriate prizes.

Participants of the review "For Effectiveness and Quality," who rightfully can be termed enthusiasts of technical creativeness, are entering a new phase today. They are giving of their knowledge, experience and energy to most rapid introduction of scientific-technical achievements into troop practice. The relay-race of military innovators continues.

Extent of Participation Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Engr-Col Gen N. Alekseyev, Deputy USSR Minister of Defense for Armaments: "Today Is All-Union Day of the Inventor and Rationalizer: Technical Creativeness of Millions"]

[Excerpts] In all stages of the building of socialism, the Communist Party and Soviet government have taken necessary steps to ensure the broad scope and purposeful direction of invention and rationalization work. A large detachment of innovators of our Armed Forces also is taking an active part in the creative search.

Technical creativeness rose to an unprecedented height during the Great Patriotic War. CPSU CC Politburo member and USSR Minister of Defense, Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, wrote in 1944: "The great love for the Motherland and hatred for the fascist German invaders were a powerful motivation for workers of the armaments industry in the matter of bold technical innovation, invention, and improvements in production methods."

After the war the efforts of inventors and rationalizers in the country were aimed at restoration and further development of the national economy and at strengthening the Motherland's defensive might. The number of inventions and rationalization proposals submitted by them and introduced rose from year to year and their effectiveness increased. Now proposals come from 4.5 million persons each year. Innovators are making a major contribution to successful accomplishment of tasks set by the Communist Party to increase production effectiveness, to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to increase labor productivity, and to improve work quality in all elements of the national economy in every possible way. This was mentioned in the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "To Inventors and Rationalizers of the Soviet Union."

Matters of invention and rationalization were reflected in the "Basic Directions of Development of the USSR's National Economy for 1976-1980" adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress and in the USSR Constitution. In the CPSU CC greeting to the 5th Congress of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers it was noted that the mass movement of inventors and rationalizers was a remarkable feature of socialist society in which a creative attitude toward labor becomes a person's vital need and moral standard.

Technical creativeness is just such a need for many Soviet soldiers and for Army and Navy workers and employees. Its indoctrinational role is shown by the fact that as a rule, anyone engaged in invention and rationalization work is an otlichnik of combat and political training, a rated specialist, or a production leader setting the example of discipline and efficiency.

It is gratifying that the quantitative and qualitative indicators in invention and rationalization in the Armed Forces are growing constantly just as they are for the country as a whole. The innovators' creative efforts are aimed at solving the most urgent specific problems facing the troops and naval forces. Last year for example, 30 percent of all proposals submitted in the Armed Forces were devoted to problems of improving weapons and military equipment, increasing the effectiveness of their utilization, and reducing times for placing them in a combat-ready condition; 30 percent were devoted to the creation of new training facilities or improvement of existing ones; and 40 percent were devoted to raising the effectiveness and quality of equipment maintenance and repair, improving medical and supply-everyday services to personnel, and saving state funds and physical assets. Tens of millions of rubles are saved annually from the introduction of proposals just in the cost-accounting enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

There has been a noticeable increase in the technical level of projects by Army and Navy innovators and an increase in the number of applications for inventions and issuance of patents on them. The most massive form of technical creativeness--rationalization--also is seeing further development.

Results recently were summarized for the first phase of the review being conducted in the Army and Navy for use of scientific-technical achievements exhibited at the USSR VDNKh as well as of inventions and rationalization proposals by Army and Navy innovators in units, aboard ships, in military educational institutions and in repair enterprises. This review is being held under the motto "For Effectiveness and Quality." It is apropos to mention that introduction in the Army and Navy of technical innovations exhibited at the USSR VDNKh helped improve to a significant extent the training facilities and technical production facilities among the troops, to increase the effectiveness and quality of servicing and maintaining military equipment and weapons, to make wider use of monitoring and measurement equipment and test apparatus, and so on. Meanwhile, many projects by Army and Navy innovators came to light during the first phase of the review which are of interest not only for the country's defense, but also for various sectors of the national economy.

Young innovators of the Armed Forces are taking an increasingly active part in central exhibits of the scientific-technical creativeness of the youth. In the NTM-78 [Scientific-Technical Creativeness of the Youth-1978] exhibit alone, for example, 1,173 of their projects were shown and many received a high evaluation. There were 613 exhibition organizers and participants commended by order of the USSR Minister of Defense. At the present time there are extensive preparations of the Army and Navy youth for participation in the NTM-80 exhibit dedicated to the 110th Anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Recently it has become a good traditional practice to hold reviews and topical contests for solution of specific technical problems. For example, the Air Force held a TECh [technical maintenance unit] review and contests for improvement of the training facility and for increasing the effectiveness and quality of aviation equipment repair.

There was a successful conclusion to the topical contest announced by the Main Combat Training Directorate of the Ground Forces and by the editorial board of the journal TEKNIKA I VOORUZHENIYE for development of automated objective monitoring systems over the quality of firing tank (small arms) weapons and over the quality of driving combat vehicles.

There are unquestionable successes in invention and rationalization work, but there still are military collectives where there is a low percentage of personnel participation in the invention and rationalization work. There are frequent instances where valuable rationalization proposals do not receive wide dissemination and some inventions do not find application for a long while. The state of affairs concerning information on innovation projects of interest to a wide range of military specialists leaves much to be desired. All this reduces the effectiveness of technical creativeness.

COMBAT TRAINING METHODS AND RESULTS

Fire and Maneuver Tactics Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Vorob'yev, doctor of military sciences, professor: "The Tactics of Fire and Maneuver"]

[Text] An important trend in the development of combat tactics is the steadily growing importance of fire and maneuver. Already during the Great Patriotic War fire became clearly dominant in combat. The power and depth of fire suppression during combat actions increased steadily. In the offensive operations of Soviet forces in 1941-1942 the depth of simultaneous fire suppression of the enemy defense was 1.5-2.5 kilometers; in 1944 it had increased to 6-8 kilometers, and in 1945 it was up to 10-12 kilometers. In other words, the depth of fire suppression increased more than 4-5 times during the war.

Under contemporary conditions fire is even more important on the offensive and in defense. This is a result of the increased fire capabilities of formations and units. The combat effectiveness of means of fire is continuously being improved; they have greater range, rate of fire, and maneuverability. Artillery is adopting more powerful ammunition. The NATO armies, for example, are devoting great attention to exploding ammunition with semifinished and finished destructive elements (fragments, pellets, and shards) and to cassette mines and shells. The accuracy with which aviation and artillery can hit targets is greatly increased in foreign armies by the use of laser guidance systems. Rocket systems of salvo fire which appeared during World War II are being developed further. All these things enable troops to perform fire missions more quickly and at greater depth and to successfully counter enemy firepower.

Armor and projectiles have entered a new stage of development today. Alongside improvement in the combat performance of tanks, increase in their striking and fire power, and their survival capability and maneuverability, the possibilities of antitank defense have enlarged.

The number of antitank means in formations and units has increased significantly compared to World War II and their combat capabilities have grown. Antitank guided missiles capable of hitting a target on the first round from considerable distance are a particularly menacing weapon against tanks. According to reports in the foreign press, the fighting between tanks and antitank guided missiles in the war in the Middle East in 1973 constituted the largest part of combined arms battle.

The firepower of ground forces is being augmented by aviation, as also occurred in the past. Aircraft have become an effective means of accomplishing not just strategic and operational objectives, but also many tactical missions.

Helicopters are having a particularly large influence on the tactics of combined arms combat. From transport and auxiliary vehicles two or three decades ago they have become powerful combat weapons with broad application. Helicopters can provide continuous fire support to tank, motorized rifle, and airborne subunits on the attack and in defense, strike tanks and other armored equipment from the air, land or drop personnel and equipment in the enemy rear, perform reconnaissance and fire correction duties, and serve as mobile means of communications and control.

The rapid improvement in weapons and combat equipment is bringing about profound qualitative changes in combat. Modern combat is above all a continuous firefight between the two sides. Every battle begins with fire, bringing fire to bear on the enemy, and the fulfillment of combat missions is usually completed by a firefight. A fire strike delivered from land and from the air is the principal tool for seizing the initiative and imposing one's will on the enemy.

In the decades since the war many significant changes have taken place in the tactics of the firefight. In the past rifle and tank subunits performed their own missions of destroying enemy manpower and means of fire primarily in close combat, that is, within the effective range of rifles and direct tank fire. The advantage of close combat was that during it fire was virtually merged with the strike and troop movement. The results of fire were used immediately by tanks and infantry to advance, and as a result the enemy was unable to restore his disrupted system of fire.

But the firefight at close range also had its shortcomings. In this case the depth of the enemy defense was outside the sphere of fire action of the attacker, which allowed the defender to maneuver men and weapons freely to reinforce threatened sectors and to bring up reserves from the depth to deliver counterattacks or take up the defense on new lines.

Therefore, a tendency appeared even during the Great Patriotic War to steadily increase the depth of fire strikes. This was achieved by

massing artillery fire, carrying out fire attacks against remote targets and objects in the enemy defense, and by delivering bombing and strafing attacks with aircraft.

Under current conditions with the greater scattering of troop battle formations, echeloning of the defense, and placement of the most dangerous weapons (nuclear weapons, long-range artillery, and tactical missiles) in the depth of the defense, the fire battle at long range is even more important than in the past. Moreover, troops have increased capacities for waging long-range battle. For example, during the Great Patriotic War the range of the primary field artillery systems was about 10-15 kilometers; today this range is much greater.

The long-range firefight allows troops to inflict forestalling strikes against enemy targets and objects as they are detected and creates conditions for more rapidly and reliably neutralizing the defense to a significant depth and preventing the maneuvering of enemy reserves, and disorganizing the enemy command system and rear operations, which is extremely important to rapidly undermine the stability of the defense.

But the increased role of the long-range firefight does not at all mean that close combat is losing its importance. The bulk of the weapons of defending subunits, especially antitank subunits, is still concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the forward edge of defense and without reliable suppression of these weapons by aimed fire, including direct-laying fire, a successful attack by tanks and motorized infantry is impossible.

The art of waging a firefight involves striving for continuous fire effect on the enemy at both close and long range; increasing the intensity of the fire effect during the fighting; seizing and keeping the fire initiative and fire superiority over the enemy; hitting targets on the first round, launch, and pass; maneuvering rapidly with fire; decisively concentrating fire efforts on the most important objectives; providing strong, effective fire support for subunits during the entire battle.

The firepower of troops is closely tied to their striking force. Fire and the strike are mutually linked, organically merged elements of any battle. If fire lays the groundwork for the strike and supports it, the strike in its turn provides an opportunity to use the results of fire suppression.

Fire and the strike are most fully combined in the actions of tank subunits. The tank as a combat vehicle combines fire, striking, and maneuvering qualities. Modern combined arms battle, in our opinion, can be called tank battle. The following example illustrates how the field of battle today is saturated with tanks and other armored equipment. At one of the NATO troop exercises in an encounter battle between an armored tank division and a motorized infantry division,

taking place in an area of about 300 square kilometers, the two sides introduced about 500 tanks, several hundred armored personnel carriers and armored vehicles, and a great deal of other military machinery into action. For comparison, let us recall that in the largest tank battle of World War II, at Prokhorovka during the Battle of Kursk in July 1943, 1,200 tanks participated on both sides.

The large-scale participation of tanks, armored infantry, self-propelled artillery, and highly effective air defense weapons in combat gives new characteristics to the strike. It becomes more decisive and the conditions of the strike and ways of hitting the enemy change. The modern strike is a combination of an avalanche of fire and steady advance to great depth by attacking tanks and motorized rifle subunits with uninterrupted support from airplanes and combat helicopters. With reliable fire suppression of a defense the strike may be delivered on the run and, depending on the situation, motorized rifle subunits can attack the enemy on foot behind tanks or in armored vehicles. In the latter case the pace of the attack is particularly high.

When organizing the attack, however, it must be considered that the capacity for resistance, vitality, and aggressiveness of the modern defense are steadily increasing and the defense is more and more saturated with engineering obstacles and firepower, especially antitank weapons. Therefore, the main things when delivering a strike are careful fire support, closely integrating fire and movement, surprise, vigor on the attack, and swiftness during the attack.

Here is an instructive example from exercises. In the process of developing an attack the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Maj D. Alekseyev received the mission of seizing a strongpoint of the "southern" forces near a railroad junction. By scouting the defense the battalion commander learned that the flanks of the strongpoint were poorly covered. Taking advantage of this, he decided to send one reinforced motorized rifle platoon to envelop the strong point on each flank while the battalion's main forces were to attack the enemy from the front. It is typical that the subunit enveloping the strongpoint on the right was ordered to reach the enemy rear slightly earlier than the other subunits and to attack the strongpoint a little sooner. The commander figured that this would make it possible to scatter the defenders' efforts and distract their attention from the primary sector. The plan worked. The sudden strike from one flank drew off the enemy's attention and forced him to take men and weapons away from the forward edge, which made the actions of the other attacking subunits easier. The strongpoint was soon taken.

In addition to skillful organization and execution of the attack, it is noteworthy in this tactical episode that the strike of the subunits was closely integrated with maneuvering with men and equipment (envelopment). This played a large part in the success.

The importance of maneuvering has increased greatly in modern battle, as is also the case with fire and the strike. This can be explained by various factors, primarily the increased technical level of the troops, the availability of motor vehicles and machinery to formations and units. They are now capable of carrying out deep envelopments swiftly, rapidly taking advantage of the results of nuclear and fire strikes against the enemy, switching combat efforts to the depths of the enemy disposition, and crossing or going around zones of radioactive contamination and devastation at high speed.

Under the new conditions the maneuver itself has become broader. Maneuvering with nuclear missile strikes, which is done on the order of senior officers, has become an important element.

In addition to maneuvering with men and equipment on the ground, in modern combat there will be much more extensive maneuvering that can, in our opinion, be called "envelopment by air," which is fostered by the use of helicopters to transport troops. This maneuver does not depend on the condition of ground lines of communication and provides rapid movement of troops. The envelopment by air makes it possible to increase the depth of simultaneous influence on the enemy and to scatter his efforts not only along the front, but also at depth, creating advantageous conditions for wiping out enemy groupings by units and stepping up the rate of advance of subunits.

The aerial fire maneuver is one type of modern fire maneuver. Its purpose is to concentrate the fire efforts of supporting airplanes and combat helicopters on the most important objectives in the depth of the enemy battle formation, inflict aerial strafing attacks on them, and switch fire to newly detected targets and objectives during the battle. The aerial fire maneuver can be accomplished in a matter of minutes or even seconds, unexpectedly for the enemy, which is especially important in combating his nuclear weapons, artillery, tanks, and airborne landing parties.

As we can see, the forms and methods of the modern maneuver are extremely diverse, a result of the general increase in the maneuverability of military forces. At the same time it must be considered that both the ground maneuver and the aerial maneuver will be carried out under complex conditions with active enemy resistance. This makes careful support for the maneuver in a battle and logistical sense mandatory.

Summer combat training is at its peak. Every training battle must be conducted in a complex situation with intense fire competition, striving for fire superiority, and highly dynamic and mobile actions. Only under such conditions can commanders develop their command skills and master the entire arsenal of tactics and methods of action that insure effective use of weapons and equipment.

Night Fighting Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen G. Yashkin, deputy commander in charge of combat training for the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Readiness for Night Battle"]

[Text] The beginning of the exercise was very promising for the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Capt V. Mikheyev. The subunit operated aggressively in the advance party during daytime hours, successfully beat back numerous attacks by enemy aircraft, and crossed a water obstacle quickly. But then when they were just a few kilometers short of meeting the enemy, night overtook the riflemen. And this is where the "surprises" began.

It was very rugged terrain, and the first thing that happened was that one of the companies, operating as march security patrol, lost its bearings and was unable to take its place in the battle formation of the attacking battalion at the proper time. Then the enemy blinded the other two companies by using all available means of illumination directed from his strongpoints. The battalion's battle formation was disrupted. Vehicles stopped and became easy targets for the antitank guided missiles and guns of the defenders.

Subsequent analysis identified the reasons for the motorized riflemen's failure. It appeared that the battalion had devoted considerable time to training personnel for night actions. However, I would say, that they did not have a well-organized system for this training. In the particular case, as already mentioned, the terrain and, most importantly, the resourceful, aggressive enemy demanded more than simple habits; strong, reliable habits were needed, and unfortunately, neither Capt V. Mikheyev nor his subordinates had them. Therefore, night was not an ally for them.

Waging combat actions at night unquestionably offers many advantages. At night there are more opportunities to impose one's will on the other side, to take full advantage of a surprise strike, and to create the preconditions for wiping out the enemy by parts.

However, the side that initiates night battle only gains these advantages if the fighting is precisely organized and thought through down to the smallest detail and if the personnel are well-trained. The experience of the Great Patriotic War confirms this, although I must say immediately that in some works on the past war the successes of our forces in night battle are shown in a somewhat simplified manner. As soon as pressure was brought against the Nazis in the dark, it would seem, they retreated in panic. In fact things were much more complex and night was by no means our obedient servant. Subunits were successful in night actions only where they were well trained for them.

Here is an instructive example. On 1 January 1945 the 286th Rifle Regiment encountered strong enemy resistance in night battle during an attempt to take a bridge across a river. The first zone of the enemy defense had been broken through, but the Nazis were waging devastating fire from the strongpoints of the second zone. The surprise of the strike played a certain part but, as we see, the ultimate objective had not been achieved. If the regimental commander had figured only on surprise, the mission would have gone unfulfilled. But while preparing for night battle he had anticipated many things, including this situation. He ordered one of the battalions to carry out a maneuver, secretly crossing to the opposite bank of the river across the ice in the darkness. From there they successfully attacked the enemy from the rear.

During the Great Patriotic War I had the opportunity to command a company and a battalion. I recall how thoroughly personnel, especially officers, prepared for night fighting.

Preparation for commanders was especially painstaking. If possible, each of them was taken out on commander's reconnaissance during daytime hours. If this could not be done for some reason, a sandbox was used to run through many probable variations of the battle, including the most unexpected ones.

The importance of taking advantage of darkness is not less today; it is greater. Factors such as surprise in attacks and continuity in waging combat actions to the full depth of the assigned missions have become more important. The improvements in combat equipment and weapons, especially radar, infrared, and navigation apparatus and numerous means of illumination, greatly increase capabilities for waging an attack at night and make it possible to perform missions of any complexity.

But one must not forget that the enemy also has these weapons and equipment. He also "sees" and "hears" very well and can orient himself in the dark. That is why the troops must be taught constantly to wage aggressive, decisive combat actions, both day and night, to wipe out a strong, technically well-equipped enemy, and above all in conditions where the enemy uses weapons of mass destruction.

In the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany we have many units and sub-units which have accumulated valuable experience in training personnel for precisely such actions. One of them is Lt Col V. Kalinin's tank battalion of the Proskurov Motorized Rifle Regiment. The lieutenant colonel prepares carefully for each night assignment and carries it out well. Preparation for company exercises at night in his unit begins well ahead of time. During preparations they have commander training periods for officers and sergeants, additional study of the regulations applicable to the topic for personnel, battle drill exercises at night, and night tank fire drills.

The battalion commander and staff take special care in preparing the target situation. A detailed plan for illumination is developed.

Personnel are given solid training in taking maximum advantage of night vision sights and instruments. Each night exercise, training period, and drill in the battalion promotes further improvement in the tank soldier's field training.

This attitude toward night training of personnel is typical of many commanders. Unfortunately, it is not typical of all. Preparation for night actions in some units and subunits does not meet existing requirements. What is the matter here? I would like to single out what I consider to be some of the most important aspects of this problem.

First of all there is the rhythm and planning of night training. Every commander and staff unquestionably knows and tries to carry out the requirement of conducting a certain number of all drills, training periods, and exercises at night. But it sometimes happens that they reach the required figure by conducting several night training periods consecutively. The reason for this is that it is easier for the training center. But this "assembly line" method has a negative effect on the strength of the skills developed by personnel. There are also cases where training periods conducted in the evening, during daylight, are written down as night periods. A firm stand must be taken against such phenomena.

It is very important to insure succession in training subunits, observing the principle of moving from the simple to the complex. However, it sometimes happens that a significant number of personnel still do not have solid knowledge of the tactical and technical characteristics of illumination and light signal equipment and night vision instruments and experience difficulties in preparing weapons for normal fighting at night and adjusting them against check targets. Meanwhile the staff is already planning a tactical exercise with field fire at night. Such shortcomings cannot be tolerated.

Before a night training period it is important that personnel not only know the norms for tactical, fire, and technical training, protection against weapons of mass destruction, and other training subjects, but also that they have worked through them correctly. Socialist competition is invaluable here, in particular competition based on missions and standards. Many important initiatives have emerged from units of the Group of Forces during competition. One example had the slogan "Operate at Night According to Daytime Standards." This is certainly a useful quest.

Unfortunately, physical facilities for training are not adequate for good training in night combat in many places. Existing requirements for preparing and rigging up target fields, fire posts, and indoor and outdoor rifle ranges are not being fully met, especially for tactical exercises with field fire. There are cases where training period leaders simulate targets with nothing more than "gun flashes" and illumination by electric lights. Artillery and mortar subunits are seldom brought in to illuminate terrain sectors and targets, to give target indication, and to set up illuminated landmarks in the enemy disposition.

Omissions in the planning and organization of night training periods are not, however, the only cause of these shortcomings. To some degree they also result from the inadequate level of methodological skill among the commanders who organize and direct the training process.

I believe that the quality of night training could be raised by making much broader use of various technical training aids and training films. Methods conferences for officers could be very beneficial. At them it would be advisable to discuss the most effective forms and methods of training troops in night action.

The officers of the combat training directorate of the Group of Forces were working recently in one of the formations and found that senior officers there were not keeping proper track of the rhythm and quality of night training. It was necessary to tell the division commander and staff that this is intolerable and to demand that they give closer attention to accomplishment of this key mission.

The readiness of units and subunits for aggressive actions at night is a crucial indicator of their combat readiness. It is also a sign of the degree of attention given by commanders and staffs to this aspect of field training. The interests of the work demand that attention be focused on it at all times.

Importance of Field Training Emphasized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists and Troop Field Training"]

[Text] Summer combat training is at its peak. In the field, on distant ocean cruises, and in the air the fighting men of the army and navy are working hard to improve their combat skills and striving to perform every combat training mission well.

Field training is a crucial element of troop training, one of the basic indexes of troop fighting effectiveness. In the field commanders and staffs polish their skills in command and control of units and subunits and in organizing modern battle. At field training periods, under conditions maximally approximating those of combat, fighting men master the science of victory and develop moral-psychological steadfastness and physical conditioning. And this is an important area for every party organization, every communist to apply their efforts.

By directing their efforts to accomplishing the missions posed for the Armed Forces by the 25th party congress and to carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," the army and navy party organizations are making daily contributions to improving troop combat skills and bolstering discipline, organization, and order. They are helping commanders mobilize their personnel for persistent military labor, seeing that communists set personal examples, and

teaching them intolerance of indulgence and simplifications in combat training and a desire to find creative solutions to tactical training questions, which are the heart of field training.

Experience teaches us that where party members and candidate members take a business-like, responsible attitude toward questions of improving the training and indoctrination process and toward competition and are concerned about the effectiveness of each training period, the results of personnel field training are better. As an example we may refer to the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Capt A. Koshkin. The communists of this subunit, led by Maj A. Podovalenko, secretary of the party bureau, regularly discuss questions of personnel field training at party meetings and define their own roles in improving it. Working hand in hand with the commander they carefully think through political support for field training periods, strive to integrate training and indoctrination, and encourage the men to show initiative, boldness, and determination in performing combat training missions. As a result, the battalion demonstrates good field training year after year. Personnel of the subunit were commended by the commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany for skillful actions at recent tactical training periods.

The most important components of field training are the tactical intelligence of personnel, the ability to operate boldly and decisively in the complex and dynamic conditions of modern battle, the intelligent initiative of the fighting men, and mastery of the equipment and weapons. The efforts of communists should be directed first of all to developing these and other necessary traits in personnel. The level of troop readiness to perform combat missions and their moral-psychological and physical conditioning should be evaluated by the highest criterion: the requirements of modern battle. Unfortunately, some party collectives forget this. They allow a lenient attitude toward cases of superficial preparation for field training periods and conducting them in a simplified situation that does not require personnel to test their emotional and physical strength.

The communist must not tolerate indulgence; he must show his party and state loyalty in his approach to performing field training missions, demonstrate high principles in the fight against shortcomings in organizing the training process, and develop a critical attitude in the men when evaluating their own actions and the results they have achieved. Party members and candidate members are expected to do everything possible to help introduce progressive innovations that emerge during combat training and to support enterprising officers who are seeking new ways. It is the duty of the communist to actively help the commander organize competition for missions and standards, to maintain a competitive spirit at training periods, and to raise the accountability of fighting men for performance of the obligations they have assumed. Persistent struggle to reach planned goals is one of the key conditions for accomplishing the tasks of tactical training.

Purposefulness and continuity are especially important for party political work in the field, where the men are experiencing the difficulties of camp life. No matter what official position a communist may hold, participation in party political work is one of his principal duties. It is important to vary this work depending on the missions being performed in the field and the categories of servicemen. Communists must teach them faith in their weapons and performance in battle, propagandize the glorious traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces, and explain party policy with respect to questions of bolstering the defensive might of our country and the teachings of V. I. Lenin on defense of the socialist Fatherland. When organizing party political work one must try to see that it is carried on vigorously not only during the period of preparation, but also in the field, while combat training missions are being performed. It is important here to see that the service subunits, on whom the success of field training periods depends to a large degree, constantly feel the party influence.

Today, when the commanders, political agencies, and party organizations are working to carry out the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," it is especially important for party members and candidate members to concentrate attention on increasing the effectiveness of their own indoctrinational efforts during combat training. "Every communist, no matter where he may work," the Central Committee decree emphasizes, "must be a propagandist and spokesman for the ideas of the Leninist party and give all his knowledge and all his strength of spirit to this exceptionally important work." In the field, where success in combat training is forged, the voice of the communist should ring out and his leading role should be more apparent.

The summer training period is an important time in troop combat training. Commanders, political agencies, party organizations, and all communists are expected to work with the men so that each of them is permeated with a sense of personal responsibility for defense of the Motherland and for the combat teamwork and unity of his own subunit and unit. Staff communists have an especially crucial part to play in improving troop field training because the quality of preparations for and conduct of field training periods depends greatly on them.

The communist is a party fighter. It is the duty of army and navy communists to devote all their efforts to fulfilling the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress for the Armed Forces, to be leaders at all times, and to inspire their fellow servicemen by word and personal example to achieve successes in combat training.

Results in Outstanding Units

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Mayorov, commander of an antiaircraft missile unit, and Capt 2nd Rank A. Samofal, commander of the missile cruiser Admiral Fokin: "The Power of Competition"]

[Text] The antiaircraft missile unit commanded by Lt Col V. Mayorov and the missile cruiser Admiral Fokin commanded by Capt 2nd Rank A. Samofal are leading military collectives. They were among the first in their branches of Armed Forces to support the initiators of competition before the start of the training year. In large part their achievements are the result of skillful use of the mobilizing and inspiring force of socialist competition by commanders, staffs, political workers, and party organizations. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents asked the unit commander and the ship commander to tell how competition by missions and standards is organized during summer training.

[Lt Col V. Mayorov] A tactical exercise was underway. As soon as there was a break, operational news sheets appeared on the shelves of the mobile Lenin room. Under a colorful title "Today's Leaders" were the names of many fighting men. This was very quick work, but I could not help wondering exactly how these specialists had distinguished themselves and what were their scores? Furthermore, nothing was said about the men who made mistakes in their work.

I asked the subunit commander Maj V. Tsukanov to evaluate the actions of his subordinates.

"The exercise is not over, so I don't have exact figures," he answered.

This means that they had not organized competition by missions and standards during the exercise and were not totalling up preliminary results.

This is a serious mistake. To give the commander and other officers of the subunit credit, they responded to my criticism in a business-like fashion. Then it seemed as if the men gained strength. Each one now knew that all the pluses and minuses in his actions would be recorded and analyzed and each one tried to save seconds in order to surpass rivals.

When the exercise finished the team and battery commanders looked at the entries in their notebooks to determine who had made progress, for what indexes, and who had not moved ahead. Major Tsukanov now had an opportunity to summarize the results of the exercise not only in general, as had occasionally been done earlier, but to reproduce the

actions of his subordinates step by step and to draw out useful lessons for both himself and his men.

If it is skillfully organized, competition by missions and standards greatly increases the men's interest in training and inspires them to exert themselves fully. I once attended a drill conducted by Capt V. Gerasimov, commander of a launch battery. Some officers conduct these drills according to the established procedure. They announce the conditions of the problem to their subordinates, start the stopwatch, determine the time required to load the launcher, and record mistakes. Everything is very simple, but this approach does not take full advantage of the power of competition.

Captain Gerasimov divided the drill into three stages in order to be able to evaluate the time and quality of performance of operations more accurately. Moreover, he watched not only entire teams, but also each particular individual. This made the competition concrete and instructive. A battle developed immediately among the launching workers to be called the best in their specialization.

Captain Gerasimov had also anticipated questions of psychological conditioning. The drill had many different surprise inputs: the men worked in gas masks, fixed "malfunctions" in the equipment, and beat off an attack by an enemy sabotage group. The team members changed places and the drivers of the transport and loading vehicles approached the launchers from different directions. In short, the drill had the feeling of modern battle. It was filled with activity and very instructive.

We try to disseminate the know-how of skillful methodologists such as Captain Gerasimov. We focus attention on questions of organizing competition, which includes competition by missions and standards. These questions are frequently on the agenda at meetings of commanders, political workers, and chiefs of staffs of the subunit and at instructional methods training periods. This makes it possible to maintain a spirit of involvement in the missile troops at training periods and to insure fulfillment of the socialist obligations taken on for the summer training period.

[Capt 2nd Rank A. Samofal, commander of the missile cruiser Admiral Fokin] Our ship has carried the title of outstanding for nine years. It was one of the leaders in the navy for the results of the winter training period. More than 60 percent of the seamen are specialists 1st and 2nd class. During the winter our innovators introduced 23 efficiency proposals. These advances are being reinforced by hard work during the summer training period. The seamen are performing all combat exercises with high marks, on the first pass. A significant amount of fuel and lubricants has been conserved. The engineer department commanded by Capt 3rd Rank-Engr V. Bocharov has won the title of best among departments on ships of our class. Competition by missions and standards helps us achieve consistent results in combat training.

Before performing missile fire, for example, competition is held at combat posts and in the teams and watches, for the right to participate in performing the complex mission. The winners of this competition participate in the actual launches. These are men who have demonstrated in drills that they have high moral and fighting qualities and are able to prepare the weapon for use rapidly, but without rushing, and to eliminate malfunctions. Permission to stand bridge watch during firing is an additional moral stimulus that mobilizes seamen to master the equipment and weapons perfectly. This stimulus is used with particular skill in the subunit commanded by Capt-Lt V. Kozel, who was recently awarded the "Combat Service" medal.

At the review of each drill and exercise the subunit commanders make a detailed analysis of the progress of their subordinates in fulfilling the socialist obligations assumed for the crews or stage of competition and of things that might hinder them from achieving their goals.

At the same time, we also have weak points in organization of competition by missions and standards. Whereas this competition is usually heated within the subunits, it sometimes does not take place between departments and rough spots in matters of cooperation do not have a good effect on the performance of particular exercises.

Even the uninformed eye, we say, can see elements of formalism in competition for efficient performance of combat training missions. Lt S. Maksimov, for example, does not always analyze performance of obligations carefully. He does not monitor the actions of seamen and petty officers on alert and during fire sessions and drills skillfully enough and is not always able to maintain the spark of competition and organize mutual help and exchange of know-how. It is not accidental that his subordinates are content with very modest results. We see our own failure here too. I, the ship commander, the deputy commander for political affairs, and the party and Komsomol organizations should devote more attention to the young officers and pass on know-how in organizing socialist competition in a more planned and active manner.

We are facing more long cruises, missile and artillery firing, and other important missions. To perform them outstandingly and complete the training year successfully we must enlist all reserves for raising the effectiveness of combat and political training and use competition by missions and standards more thoughtfully.

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